

KANSAS CITY CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION



EXAMINER - MANAGER

A. G. BIGGERSTAFF

KANSAS CITY, MO.

December 12, 1934

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Sir:--

I do not know where it would be possible for you to obtain the set of the 1907 issue of scrip of this Association.

There is a balance of approximately \$700. of this scrip never redeemed by this Association, and as long as this account is not liquidated it is necessary for us to retain in our files all of this issue of scrip that has been redeemed and cancelled.

In our 1933 scrip, prepared but never issued, we had One, Five and Ten Dollar notes.

Very truly yours,

A. G. Biggerstaff
Manager

AGB/FM



TREASURY DEPARTMENT

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

WASHINGTON

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY"

July 7, 1936

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Boatmen's Bank Building
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Sir:

In reply to your request of June 19, relative to the first national banks organized in the State of Missouri, the first seven national banks chartered are as follows:

Charter No. 67 "The First National Bank of Columbia", a primary organization chartered August 19, 1863 and placed in voluntary liquidation by its shareholders September 19, 1864.

Charter No. 89 "The First National Bank of St. Louis", a primary organization chartered September 15, 1863 and placed in voluntary liquidation by its shareholders July 19, 1870.

Charter No. 139 "The Second National Bank of St. Louis", a primary organization chartered December 2, 1863 and placed in voluntary liquidation by its shareholders January 8, 1878.

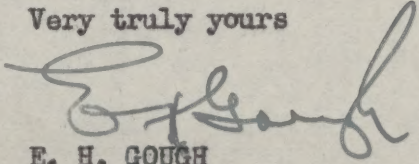
Charter No. 170 "The Third National Bank of St. Louis", a conversion of The Southern Bank of St. Louis. Chartered December 25, 1863. Changed its title to First National Bank in St. Louis July 7, 1919. Still in active operation.

Charter No. 260 "The First National Bank of Saint Charles", a primary organization chartered February 17, 1864. Still in active operation.

Charter No. 283 "The Fourth National Bank of St. Louis", a primary organization chartered February 26, 1864 and placed in voluntary liquidation by its shareholders January 15, 1907, being absorbed by #4178, The National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis.

Charter No. 454 "The First National Bank of Carondelet", a primary organization chartered June 2, 1864 and placed in voluntary liquidation by its shareholders March 15, 1865.

Very truly yours



E. H. COUGH
Deputy Comptroller

August 5, 1936

Secretary of the Treasury,
Divisions of Loans & Currency,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I was referred to your office by Mr. Ringsdorf, who is in charge of money at the Federal Reserve Bank in St. Louis, for the information hereinafter requested.

I am in possession of a United States \$50.00 Treasury Note No. 17,695 Plate B, dated August 9, 1861, issued under an Act of Congress approved March 2, 1861, due two years after date, and desire to find out whether this item is still redeemable and whether interest is available on it. I am a numismatist and am retaining this item in my collection, but desire this information so that I can find out its full legal effect.

The form of the note is enclosed herewith and as you will note, is payable to the order of Jas. Brunaugh. The note is not endorsed, but on the reverse are the words "Pay to Bearer" as part of the form of the note. It is possible that the number of this note might be 17675 instead of 17695 as the numbering is done in red ink which has washed away to some extent.

I have examined the Act authorizing the issuance of these interest bearing treasury notes, and such would seem to make these redeemable in spite of being payable to a specific person and not endorsed by such person. No doubt your records may be checked to determine what disposition has been made of the funds available for this note and for the interest thereon.

Would you, therefore, tell me if this note is redeemable at face value, whether any interest has been paid thereon, and whether any endorsement is necessary on this instrument? I am also curious as to the meaning of the initials A.A.C.S. which follow the name of Jas. Brunaugh.

Very truly yours,

EPN:LS

Issued in pursuance of an
Act of Congress approved
March 2^d, 1861

TWO YEARS

AFTER DATE

the UNITED STATES

50 PROMISE TO PAY TO THE ORDER OF 50

Jas. Burnough (Vignette of Seated Woman) A. A. C. S.

No. 17695 B FIFTY DOLLARS No. 17695 B

with interest

at Six per cent

Payable 1st Jan.

and 1st July

Washington

Augst 9th 1861

CONVERTIBLE INTO
BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES

(Vignette of
Andrew Jackson)

(Vignette of
Man)

COUNTERSIGNED

50

for the G. Luff
Register of the Treasury

F. E. Spinner
Treasurer of the U.S.

RECEIVABLE IN PAYMENT OF ALL PUBLIC DUES

50

U N I T E D

S T A T E S

L 50 L 50 L 50 L

Pay to Bearer

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O F

A M E R I C A

L

The Chase National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

New York

October 28, 1936

Mr. Eric P. Newman,
Taylor, Chasnoff & Willson,
Boatmen's Bank Building,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Mr. Newman:

This is a follow-up of your inquiry of some weeks ago for information regarding our collection of Missouri paper money.

Now for your inquiries: The City of Jefferson, \$1, 1862, has a sailing vessel for its principal device under which is a red block and with large numeral 1 also in red on either side. It bears two signatures, Comptroller and Treasurer.

The five cent small size note signed C. Rivers, Banker, carries the address Cor. 3rd & Pine St., St. Louis, Mo., with pen date December 15th, 1862. Cross wise at the left end of this note is FIVE printed in green. The note has a large numeral 5 in a scroll center on either side of which, printed in green, are illustrations of the half dime of the period.

The Glasgow note is unsigned but has the printed date January 1st, 1863. For center device it has an eagle with shield on its breast, at either side of which there are large numerals 5 in circle, printed in red. The left end of the note reads J. H. Thompson, Banker and Broker, Dealer in Exchange, Coin and Current Money, Glasgow, Missouri.

The St. Joseph 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ note is a blank but has printed 184, indicating that it was for use in the 1840's. The blank lines provide for signatures of Clerk and Mayor. While the note reads Corporation of St. Joseph, there is no indication of state on it. It bears a New Orleans imprint.

I do not believe we have received any additions of Missouri paper money since reporting to you. The City of St. Joseph, 1882, \$1 note, of which we have two specimens, has an attractive back printed in green and we desire to hold the two notes as mounted so as to show face and back.

I trust this information will be of some service to you.

Very respectfully,

Farran Zerbe
Farran Zerbe, Curator

Chase National Bank Collection
of Moneys of the World.

FZ:RV

*Michigan
these were no
St Joseph Mo
Chas*



42 STONE STREET
NEW YORK

November 5, 1936

Mr. Eric P. Newman,
c/o Taylor, Chasnoff & Willson,
Boatmen's Bank Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Mr. Newman:

Referring to your letter of the 3rd instant, regarding the scrip issued in 1933, I only have five distinct items issued in the State of Missouri, and am listing them herewith:

Uncut sheet - The Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis,
dated March 10th, 1933, in denominations of \$1.00,
\$5.00, \$10.00 and \$20.00.

\$1.00	Kansas City Missouri Clearing House Ass'n, Series 1933
5.00	" " " " " " " "
10.00	" " " " " " " "

\$1.00 B. F. Carney, will pay on demand at his office in
Crane, Missouri. ---- Feb. 4, 1933

\$1.00	Mound City Chamber of Commerce, 1933
.50	" " " " " " 1933

\$1.00	First National Bank in St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 10, 1933
5.00	" " " " " " " "
10.00	" " " " " " " "
20.00	" " " " " " " "

If my recollection is correct, I have in my collection, at home, some aluminum coins issued in St. Joseph, in payment to the workers for gathering strawberries. Let me know whether you are interested in these.

I shall also look over my collection, and see whether I have any Missouri Broken Banknotes. If so, I will send you a list of same.

Yours very truly,

Julius Gutttag,



42 STONE STREET
NEW YORK

55 William St.

November 9, 1936

Mr. Eric P. Newman,
c/o Taylor, Chasnoff & Willson,
Boatmen's Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Mr. Newman:

In looking over my Missouri collection, I found the following items:

\$.50 Columbia, Missouri, dated Nov. 10, 1862, Specimen
 .05 J. Kirkbride & Co., Columbia, Mo., Nov. 10, 1862, Specimen
 .10 " " " " " " " " "
 .15 " " " " " " " " "
 .20 " " " " " " " " "
 .25 " " " " " " " " "
 .25 J. S. Thomson, Glasgow, Missouri, Jan. 1, 1863, Specimen
 .50 The City of Palmyra, Missouri, Nov. 18, 1862, "
 .25 Rolla, Missouri, 1862, Specimen
 3.00 City Treasury Warrant, St. Louis, Missouri, June 1, 1861
 (I enclose copy of letter regarding this note)
 1.00 State of Missouri, Specimen
 3.00 " " " "
 4.50 " " " "

IRONTON, MO. CIVIL WAR CARDS

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>OBVERSE</u>	<u>REVERSE</u>	<u>METAL</u>	<u>EDGE</u>
4700	D. Peck & Co./dealers in groceries/drugs/& medicines, Ironton, Mo.	Indian Head	Copper	Reeded
✓ 4701	"	"	Bronze	"
✓ 4702	"	"	Zinc	"

Mr. Eric P. Newman
St. Louis, Mo.

CIVIL WAR CARDS - CONTINUED

St. LOUIS, Mo.

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>OBVERSE</u>	<u>REVERSE</u>	<u>METAL</u>	<u>EDGE</u>
4704	Drovers Hotel,/ 125th N. 4th St./ St. Louis, Mo.	Indian Head	Copper	Plain
✓ 4705	" "	" "	"	"
4706	" "	" "	"	"
✓ 4707	" "	" "	"	Reeded
✓ 4708	" "	" "	Bronze	"
✓ 4710	" "	Cow	Copper	Plain
4712	Henry Jenkins/ wholesale/and/ retail/clothier/ St. Louis, Mo.	Wreath	Copper	Plain
✓ 4713	" " "	Same as Obv.	"	"
✓ 4714	" " "	Obv. incused	"	"
4716	Use Lallemand's/ specific, sold/ by druggists/Jno. H. Blood, Agent/ 24 Fifth St./St. Louis	Lallemand's rheumatism, gout and neuralgia specific.	Copper	Reeded
✓ 4717	" " " "	" "	Bronze	"
✓ 4718	Same as rev. of No. 4716	Same as die No. 453, dated 1863. Indian Head.	Copper-Nickel	"

THREE ALUMINUM CARDS - One Quart, Joplin Nat'l Bank, Joplin, Mo.
One Tray Six Quarts, " " " " "
Good for Half Crate, Miners & Merc. Bank, Aurora, Mo.
(These were issued about twenty or thirty years ago, and used by the
Pickers of Strawberries, and were cashed at the Bank).

The above Store Cards were issued during the
Civil War Period by the different concerns from various parts
of the country, and used as small change. The Book issued by
Dr. Hetrich & myself lists those that were known at the time
of the publication. However, since the publication of that
book, we have the following new names from Missouri, which I
thought you might want for your book.

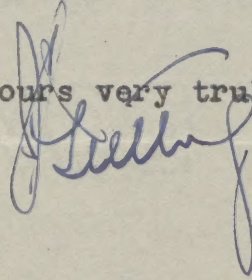
✓ 4730-A	John Kenmuir/Mfg./watch/ Jeweller/St. Joseph, Missouri.	Maker/Felix St/ St. Joseph, Mo.	Bronze	Plain
✓ 4703-B	Durfee & Peck, St. Louis, Mo. Good for twenty five cents in merchandise	A Buffalo charging, copper		"

Mr. Eric P. Newman,
St. Louis, Mo.

4705-A Metal, Zinc, otherwise same as 4705.

4712-A Same as 4712, but a broken die.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Julius Gutttag", written over the typed phrase "Yours very truly,".

Julius Gutttag,

R.



42 STONE STREET
NEW YORK

November 27, 1936

Mr. Eric P. Newman,
c/o Taylor, Chasnoff & Willson,
Boatmen's Bank Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Mr. Newman:

I thank you kindly for sending the School District Order of Charlevoix, Michigan, which I do not have in my collection. It is appreciated very much.

In looking over my collection, I find that I have duplicates of the following notes:

\$1.00	City of Detroit	(First Issue)	Specimen
20.00	" "	(Second ")	"

which please accept with my compliments. I also have one note of \$1,000 denomination of the second issue of the City of Detroit. I tried to obtain another note but was unsuccessful.

As regards the Mound City, Missouri, scrip, please note that the ones I have in my collection are purely specimens and bear no signatures. How, or where I obtained these, I do not recall. I believe they came from the Chamber of Commerce, Mound City, Missouri. I destroyed the correspondence after I obtained the notes. Should you want a loan of these notes, I shall be pleased to forward them to you.

I also wish to add that a great many of my friends helped make my collection what it is today. It is now represented by 48 States.

With reference to your book on Missouri items the Chase National Bank of New York City, has a coin exhibit, and in looking over it the other day, I noticed a good many Missouri Banknotes which I do not have in my collection. I suggest that you write to Mr. Farran Zerbe, c/o Chase National Bank, Coin Exhibit, Cedar Street, New York, N. Y. You may mention my name; I am sure he will be glad to

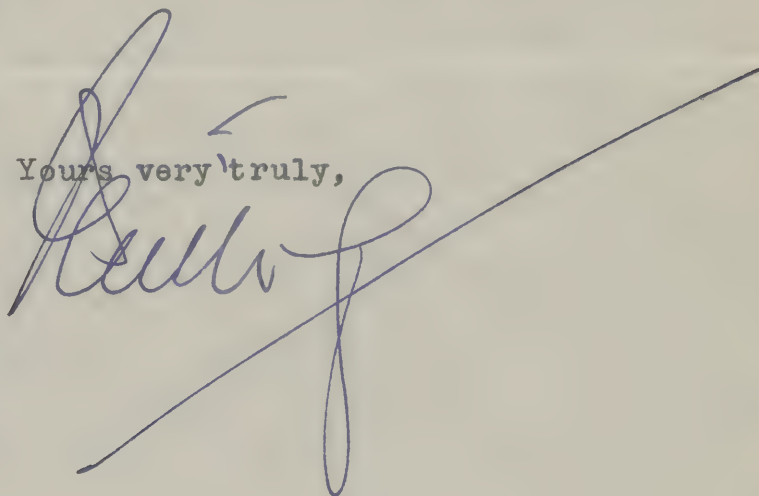
Mr. Eric P. Newman,

St. Louis, Mo.

cooperate with you in, any way, possible.

If there is anything further I can do, please
do not hesitate calling on me.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Julius Gutttag", is written over a long, diagonal line that extends from the middle of the signature towards the bottom right of the page.

Julius Gutttag



M
B
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY
WASHINGTON

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY"

November 28, 1936.

Mr. Eric P. Newman,
Boatmen's Bank Building,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

The following list of National Banks were chartered in the State of Missouri during the period June 2, 1864 to December 31, 1866, inclusive:

Charter No. 1112 "The St. Louis National Bank", St. Louis, a conversion of The Bank of St. Louis chartered May 4, 1865, and placed in voluntary liquidation by its shareholders January 17, 1899.

Charter No. 1381 "The Union National Bank of St. Louis", a conversion of The Union Bank of Missouri chartered July 1, 1865, and placed in voluntary liquidation by its shareholders October 22, 1873.

Charter No. 1467 "The Exchange National Bank of Columbia", a primary organization chartered July 19, 1865. Still in existence.

Charter No. 1501 "The Merchants National Bank of Saint Louis", a succession of The Merchants Bank chartered August 2, 1865, and placed in voluntary liquidation by its shareholders July 1, 1895.

Charter No. 1529 "The First National Bank of Independence", a primary organization chartered August 16, 1865 and placed in voluntary liquidation by its shareholders March 1, 1878.

Charter No. 1571 "The First National Bank of Hannibal", a primary organization chartered September 29, 1865 and placed in voluntary liquidation by its shareholders May 15, 1879.

Charter No. 1580 "The First National Bank of Saint Joseph", a primary organization chartered October 10, 1865 and placed in voluntary liquidation by its shareholders August 13, 1878.

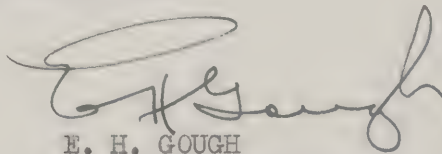
Charter 1584 Central National Bank of Brownville

Charter No. 1612 "The First National Bank of Kansas City", a primary organization chartered November 23, 1865 for which a Receiver was appointed February 11, 1878.

Charter No. 1627 "The First National Bank of Sedalia", a primary organization chartered January 2, 1866 for which a Receiver was appointed May 10, 1894.

Charter No. 1665 "The National Bank of the State of Missouri in St. Louis", a conversion of The Bank of the State of Missouri chartered October 30, 1866, for which a Receiver was appointed June 23, 1877.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "E. H. Gough". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

E. H. GOUGH

Deputy Comptroller.

VERNOR M. JOHNSTON
BONNE TERRE, MISSOURI

December 18, 1937.

Mr. Eric P. Newman,
Boatmen's Bank Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:

Acknowledging receipt of yours of December
11th.

Upon inquiry I find that this scrip was
used during a recession in 1907 or 1908 at which
time it was impossible to secure currency from banks.
I do not know of anyone holding any of your scrip.

I further learned that the Doe Run Lead
Company issued its scrip under the same conditions
during the same period.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "V. M. Johnston". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent "V" and "J".

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

COLUMBIA

April 11, 1938

Mr. Eric P. Newman
c/o Taylor, Chasnoff & Willson
Attorneys and Legal Counselors
Boatmen's Bank Building
Saint Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

Your letter of April 7 has been received.

I have had the articles on scrip copied for you from the issues of the Jefferson City Jefferson Inquirer mentioned in your letter and am enclosing them herewith.

I think you may perhaps be interested in an article on "The Panic and Depression of 1837-43 in Missouri" which was published some time ago in the quarterly magazine of this Society, the Missouri Historical Review. The article appeared in the issue for January, 1936 on pages 132-161. Brief information on the issuing of "shinplaster" currency is to be found on pages 151-152 of this issue. I think it probable that other information in the article may also be of interest to you.

Files of our Review can be found in the St. Louis Public Library, the Mercantile Library, and the Library of the Missouri Historical Society in the Jefferson Memorial.

I think it probable that you may be interested in becoming a member of the State Historical Society. The annual dues of the Society are \$1.00 which include free subscription to the Missouri Historical Review. In case you may care to join, I am enclosing a membership application blank for your convenience.

Sincerely,

Floyd C. Shumaker
Secretary.

FCS:SG

\$1.23 St Louis issued scrip first
then
Boonville, Jefferson City
Rockport, Hannibal
and Boone County.

elaborate
reports

Dorothy B. Dorsey



$$N = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{8x^2 + 8x + 1} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$8x^2 + 8x + 1$ must end in $1, 9, 6, 5$
 $8x^2 + 8x$ must end in $0, 3, 8, 5, 4$
 $8(x^2 + x)$ must end in $0, 8, 4$
 $x^2 + x$ must end in $0, 1, 3, 5, 6, 8$
 $x(x+1)$ must end in $0, 2, 6, 2, 0, 0, 2, 6, 2, 0$ as that

$x(x+1)$ must end in 0 or 6
 x must end in $0, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9$
 $x \equiv 0 \pmod{354}$

April 13, 1938.

The State Historical Society of Missouri,
Columbia, Missouri.

Attention : Mr. Shoemaker.

Gentlemen:

I am sincerely grateful for your unusual kindness in copying for me the information which I requested in a recent letter to you. I am slightly embarrassed at the quantity of work which was done for me, and I want you to know I appreciate it. Thank you also for your reference to the January 1936 Historical Review.

At your request I am enclosing an application for membership in the Society and a check for \$1.00. If it is convenient, would rather have a copy of the January 1936 number in place of any of the other numbers which would be sent to me currently.

The article in the Missouri Historical Review to which you referred me was written by Dorothy B. Dorsey who seems to be one of your staff. I would be very interested to know where she obtained the information on page 152 that St. Louis, Booneville, Jefferson City, Roscheport, Hannibal and Boone County issued scrip, and if she has ever seen any specimens of this scrip. Possibly, Columbia as the County Seat of Boone County has some of this cancelled scrip in its County records.

Some day I may present for your approval an article on the currency of Missouri, which is my specialty in numismatics. So far as I know, I have a larger collection of Missouri numismatic items than any private collector or museum and I hope some day to give them to an institution which will keep them properly. I am endeavoring to make a complete check list of all the known issues in Missouri, but it has been very difficult to obtain the information as to certain items. I am very anxious to find some of the scrip of the 1840 period.

Thank you again for your kindness to me.

Yours very truly,

EPN:GH
(Encl.)

City of Louisiana

Louisiana, Missouri

Phone 92

In Reply Please Refer To
FILE NO.

Louisiana, Missouri

June 28, 1938.

Mr. E. P. Newman,
1930 Boatmen's Bank Building,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Mr. Newman:

Your letter of the 24th to Treasurer referred to me. Looking over our records we find the old ones were destroyed in the city fire in 1915 but find reference to this script issued by City of Louisiana, May 1, 1874 was one of 10,000 issued at that time. These notes at the present date have no value except to collectors as all debts of the city were repudiated sometime before 1878 - 1885 and settled for 50¢ on the dollar.

I have a friend here in case you care to part with this script that will take it in at face value. I am referring you to F. C. Haley 3d.

The present City Officers were not acquainted with this issuance and none of the City Dads at present have ever seen one. We are all very curious about same.

This is about all the information that I can acquire on this subject.

Yours very truly.

J. H. Mitchell Jr.
CITY CLERK.

NM:N'

THE JAMES FOUNDATION

INCORPORATED IN MISSOURI

~~NEW YORK OFFICE~~

~~71 VAN DERBILT AVE. NEW YORK 17, N. Y.~~

JAMES MEMORIAL LIBRARY

P. O. Box 365, St. JAMES, Mo.

~~MARAMEC SPRING PARK~~

~~P.O. Box 407, St. JAMES, Mo.~~

St. James, Missouri
June 16, 1960

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.
400 Washington Avenue
St. Louis 2, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

No, I hadn't forgotten about the Maramec script and I do apologize for not answering your letter sooner.

I have not done anything about publicizing that we are interested in getting more of the script because we are getting ready to start "The Ozark Collection" in our library. We will collect books, pictures, prints, pamphlets, manuscripts, anything that pertains to the history of the Ozark Region. When we are all set up for the new venture, we will have a release to go out about it. We thought after the release was out, we would run articles in the paper from time to time about things we needed and that would be a good time to ask for some Maramec Script.

In our collection at the library we have the following denominations: 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, \$2, \$3, \$5.

The February 1, 1869 was the first issue. They were first paid out on June 1, 1869 and they discontinued the use of then on June 12, 1875. I don't know whether there was more than one issue. All our script is dated Feb. 1, 1869.

I will let you know if we have any luck getting any more of the script.

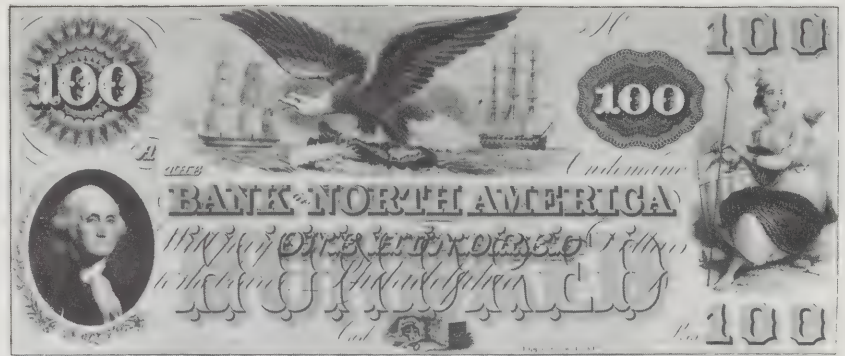
Sincerely yours,

Grace E. Muller
Grace E. Muller, Librarian

GEORGE W. WAIT

Box 165

GLEN RIDGE, NEW JERSEY 07028



June 19, 1969

Dear Eric,

Here are the photocopies of my proofs. The Bank of St. Louis items are my favorites.

Although I don't attend many of the New York meetings, I had planned to hear your talk but home problems intervened. Herb Uechsner told me that you gave a wonderful talk, as usual.

Best regards,

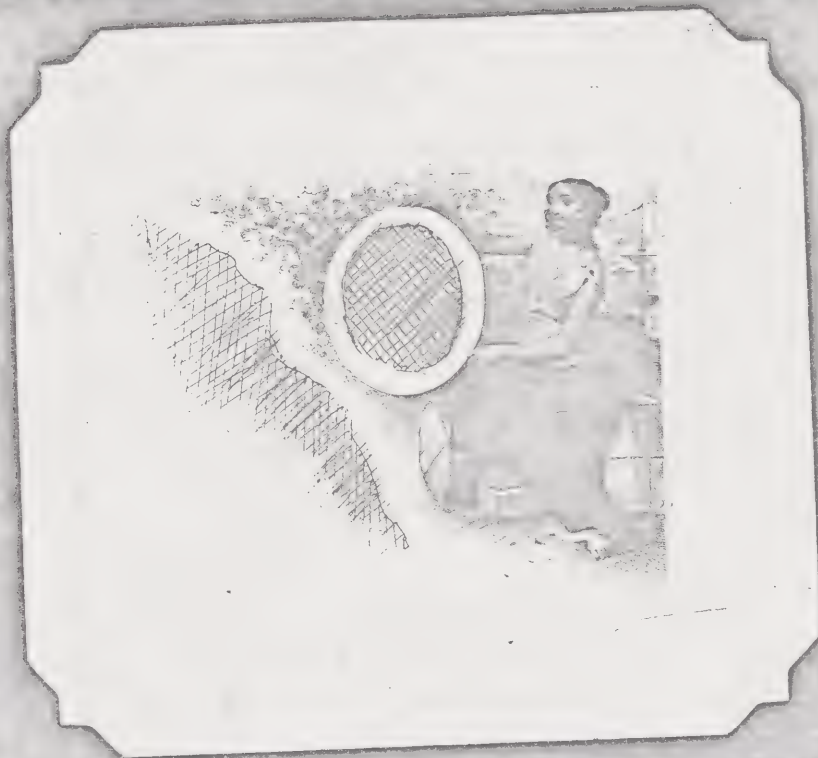
George



Red Loay
overcoat



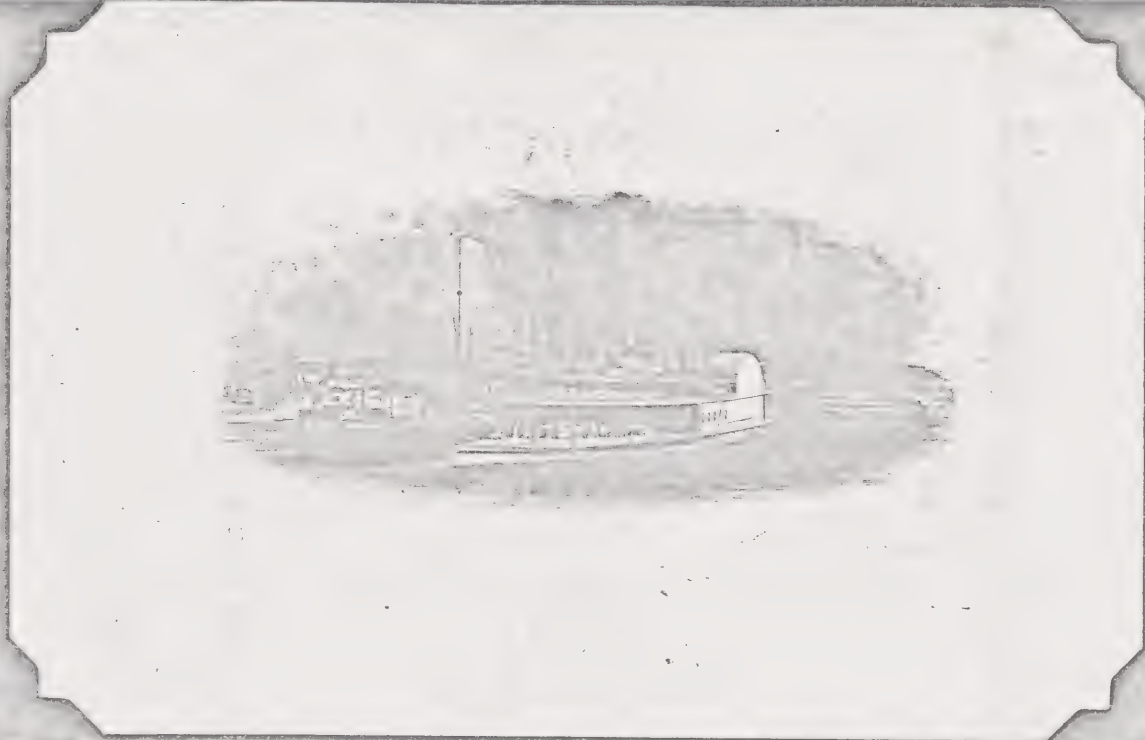
ON THE FARM



Black & White



Girl holding picture frame



X

10

BANK OF ST. LOUIS

TEN

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BOAT

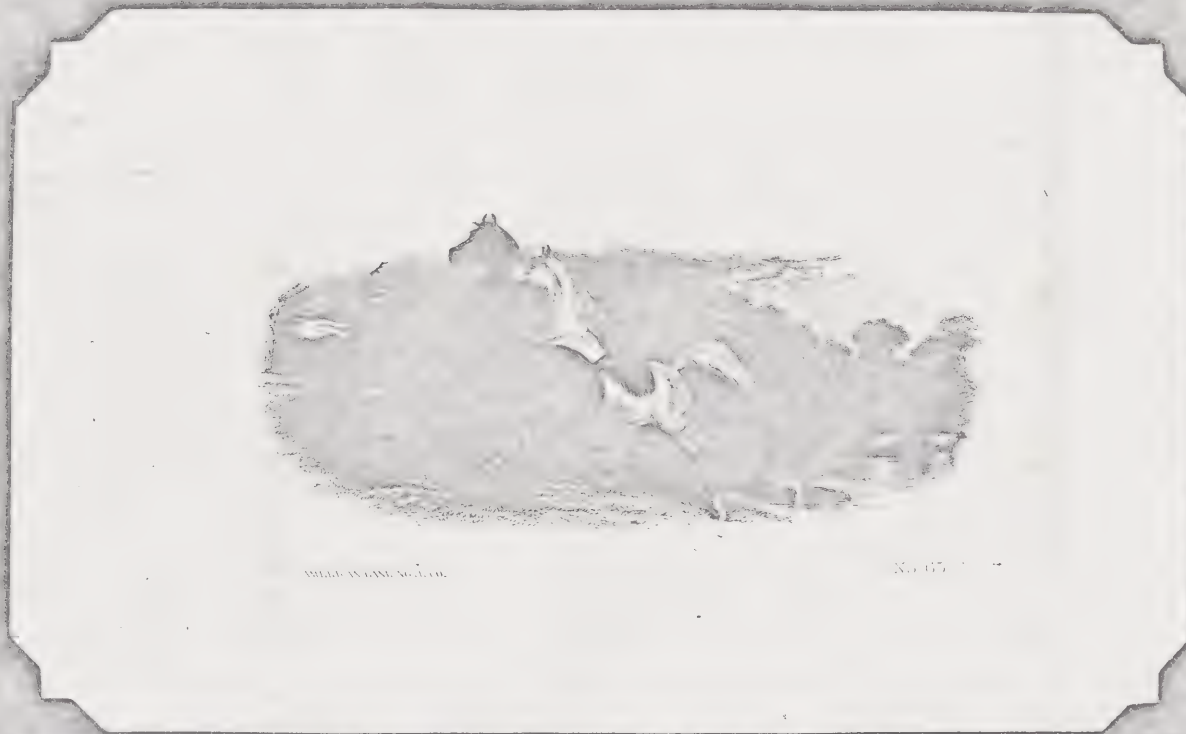
green

Blw

Blw

Blw

Blw



WILLIAM W. LANE, SOLE AGT.

No. 177



all of the
eight
Red and
around white
TWO

Horses in a storm

1875



JOHN S. COOK
MISSOURI

THE

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or address, including the word "Handwritten" and "Missouri".

1875



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

GROVER C. CRISWELL

Board of Governors

Rt. 2 — Box 112, Citra (Ocala), Florida 32627

Phone: 904-629-4314

Jan 29, 1970

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Eric,

Trust that you had a nice Christman and New Years and are well into this one with the best of luck and everything.

I am enclosing herewith a photo of a \$5.00 "City of Jefferson" note which does not appear to have any state listed on same. I would appreciate your opinion as to wheather or not this could be Jefferson, Mo. or if you think it is Jefferson, La. or Miss. Since I only have one copy of this photo and the note itself is in the Boys Town Museum it can not be acquired. If it is a Mo. note however, and you do not have same you are welcome to the photo. Otherwise I would appreciate your returning same.

Also, may I please hear from you with regard to the proof notes which I sent you sometime ago.

Kindest personal regards,

Grover Criswell
GCC:dc

Enc: photo of note

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

February 17, 1970

City Hall
Jefferson, Texas

Gentlemen:

For historical purposes, I would like to know when Jefferson was chartered as a city. I am trying to determine whether the enclosed note is from Jefferson, Texas, or not. The note is dated July 5, 1862. Jefferson was a town in the previous decade and I wonder on what date that it actually changed to city status.

Could you help me.

Sincerely yours,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

Jefferson , Texas , Act of incorporating the City of Jefferson, Marion County was approved Sept. 11th 1866.

It was a ~~large~~ town before the Civil War, infact at the close of the war it had a population about 2500, but it grew rapidly after the war, but ofcourse, I am sure you have much of the history of the town.



Mrs Sibyl F. Neilon,
City Sec.

MAURICE M. BURGETT
8 North Oak Street
Belleville, Ill. 62221

July 9, 1970

Dear Mr. Newman:

You may keep the two photos of the Missouri notes if you so desire. I do not know who the present owner is, but they used to belong to Grover Griswell; perhaps he still has them. Hope you can soon send the Kansas note photos to Dick Hooper; the list is ready to be published.

Sincerely,

M. M. Burgett
M. M. BURGETT

Bob Schmidt
1523 Wayne Street
Cape Girardeau, Mo
63701

MR. ERIC P. NEWMAN
400 Washington, Ave
St. Louis Mo. 63178

Dear Mr. Newman!

Concerning the photo copy of that Mo. bond
I sent you some time ago; it didn't mean it as an
offer to sell. It is held in partnership, so to speak, in
my family. If it is ever put up for sale I'll contact
you first.

I am particularly interested in early banking
material of Missouri including advertising notes. I
have some rather nice items, but am always looking
for more. Would you contact me if you get any
duplicates?

Sincerely Yours
Bob —

The St. Louis Omnibus Company was the trade name of a partnership formed in 1850 to render omnibus service in the City of St. Louis. The partners were Calvin Case, Erastus Wells, Robert O'Blennus, and Lawrence Mathews, and they were known as Case & Co. There were six lines operated by them in 1851 and they owned ninety omnibuses and four hundred and fifty horses. They were the successors to Case & Wells, who began omnibus service in 1845. (See Scharff History of the City and County of St. Louis, Page 1205)

The St. Louis Omnibus Company appears to have issued \$1.00, \$2.00, and \$3.00 scrip notes, dated New York, January 2, 1852. They are signed by Case & Co., drawn on one Potter in Bellevue, Iowa, and payable to one Dougherty or order.

These scrip notes were dated in New York and payable in Iowa for the purpose of attempting to avoid a Missouri law approved March 27, 1845, a portion of which is as follows:

"Section 1. No person unauthorized by law, shall create or put in circulation, as a circulating medium, any note, bill, check or ticket, purporting that any money will be paid to the receiver or holder thereof, or that it will be received in payment of debts, or to be used as a currency, or medium of trade, in lieu of money."

The hope was that if the notes were payable outside of Missouri, the Missouri law would not apply.

In 1852, however, Daniel D. Page and Henry D. Bacon, doing business as Page & Bacon, were indicted for violating this statute by issuing bearer certificates of deposit of the banking house of Flagg & Savage, Quincy, Illinois. These are dated St. Louis, Missouri, January 1, 1852, and are signed by Page & Bacon. On trial a conviction was had in the St. Louis Criminal Court which was reversed in 1853 (19 Mo. Reports 213) by the Supreme Court of Missouri, after the firm had agreed to stop their circulation.

All four partners in St Louis Omnibus Co were indicted for illegal banking on Oct 5, 1852, case dismissed Dec 5, 1853

June 30, 1939
Eric P. Newman.

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All four partners were indicted for the issue of the St Louis Omnibus notes on Oct 5, 1852, case dismissed Dec 5, 1853

June 30, 1939
Eric P. Newman.

OPERATING BRANCH BANKS IN MISSOURI

Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis

Arrow Rock
Canton
Cape Girardeau
Chillicothe
Fayette
Jefferson City
Louisiana
Palmyra
St. Joseph
Springfield

Bank of St. Louis, St. Louis

Boonville
Kirksville

Exchange Bank, St. Louis

Glasgow
Columbia
Neosho

Farmers Bank of Missouri, Lexington

Liberty
Paris

Merchants Bank, St. Louis

Brunswick
Osceola
Ste. Genevieve

Mechanics Bank, St. Louis

Fredericktown
Kansas City
Warsaw
Weston

Southern Bank of St. Louis

Independence
St. Charles
Savannah

Union Bank of Missouri, St. Louis

Charleston
Kansas City
La Grange
Milan
Richmond
Warrensburgh

Western Bank of Missouri, St. Joseph

Glasgow
Fulton
Alexandria
Bloomington

1844
1845

January 21, 1857

Report of Bank Mercantile Library

State of the State of Wisconsin

Circulation January 1, 1853 - - - - 100,000

to January 1, 1854 - - - - 100,000

1844 731,080

to January 1, 1855 - - - - 111,000

On January 1, 1854, the following circulation was reported:

Books - - - - - 41,377,110

Periodicals - - - - - 1,000,000

Maps - - - - - 100,000

General circulation - - - - - 177,000

Library field - - - - - 145,480

Lexington - - - - - 177,000

Total - - - - - 41,777,590

The circulation outstanding of the first three years was very small, fifty and one hundred, and in the last three one, twenty, and fifty.

In 1856 total circulation \$2,200,000

Bank of State of Missouri. This Bank was incorporated by an Act approved February 2, 1837 (Laws of 1836, page 11) with a capital of \$5,000,000.00. Half of the stock of which was to be subscribed by the State and to be paid for by State bonds which the Bank was to sell, but not to pledge. The charter was for twenty years. The total assets of the Bank were to be limited to \$10,000,000.00, with 70% of the stock subscribed to be paid in gold or silver before the issuance of any notes. The Bank was not allowed to discount paper falling due more than twelve months after date and only one-half ($1/2$) of the capital was to be used in dealing in bills of exchange. No loans were to be made with the Bank's own stock as collateral. The main bank and its branches were as follows:

1. Parent bank at St. Louis.
2. Branch bank at Fayette, in Howard County.
3. Palmyra Branch, chartered January 17, 1839.
chartered
4. Branch at Jackson, February 15, 1841, which was moved to
Cape Girardeau in 1852.
5. Branch at Springfield, chartered February 6, 1843.
6. Lexington Branch established February 21, 1845.

If the notes of the Bank were not paid the holder was entitled to a 20% premium and a portion of these notes had to be made payable in New Orleans or in either New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. No loans on realty could be for more than five years or to a greater amount than three-fourths of the value. The denominations of the bills authorized were \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, and in no event less than \$10. The bills were to be payable in specie and redeemable for State dues. The bills were not to exceed 100% of the capital paid in up to 1842 but after that 200%. Whenever specie payment ceased the Bank was to be liquidated. At the time of its organization,

since the State of Missouri owed money to the agency of the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, which was doing business at St. Louis, the Bank of the State of Missouri was to take over the loan and buy out the business. By the law of incorporation of the Bank of the State of Missouri, all foreign banks or agencies thereof were prohibited from doing business in Missouri or doing anything which any Missouri bank could do. The Bank of the State of Missouri was given power to be a United States Government depository under the fiscal agent under Jackson. Since the Bank of the State of Missouri had difficulty in disposing of the bonds of the State of Missouri which were given to it in payment for stock, the State of Missouri withdrew the bonds and authorized the Bank to negotiate a loan on behalf of the State of Missouri for new bonds payable in sterling, francs or guilders, since Europe would more readily advance the sum. In addition the State of Missouri guaranteed the borrowing of \$5,000,000.00 by the Bank to loan on realty by an Act approved February 8, 1839. By the Act of February 15, 1841 the Bank was given new powers, including ability to loan on realty for a longer period and was not required to establish a branch in each judicial circuit.

The denominations of the Loan Office Certificates actually issued were as follows:

~~12 1/2~~ ?
~~25~~ ?
50¢ ?
\$1.00
3.00
5.00
10.00

By an Act approved January 18, 1831, all unredeemed Loan Office Certificates, unless presented to the proper officer for redemption became barred on January 1, 1832. Nevertheless the General Assembly on February 18, 1835, and on March 16, 1835, passed special acts to redeem said certificates. Other cases in which the Loan Offices attempted to collect monies due were:

State v. Morgan Byrne, 1 Mo. 748 (1827)
(Reversed in 8 Peters 40, (1834)).
State v. Evans, 1 Mo. 748
State v. Ravenscroft, 1 Mo. 748
Decided in the Jackson District, May Term 1827.

In Craig v. Missouri, 4 Peters 410 (1830) Thomas Hart Benton argued the case for the State of Missouri. He states in that argument:

"Congress is not authorized to issue bills of credit."

but nevertheless recognizes that they did so during the War of 1812.

The Governor and Judges of the Indiana Territory empowered by an Act of Congress to make laws for the District of Louisiana, included in the first codification of criminal law on October 1, 1804, a penalty of double the amount of the forged note and to be set in the pillory for three hours, and shall lose his right to give testimony before a jury or hold any governmental office. The General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri on January 24, 1816 enacted a complete counterfeiting law in an attempt to crush the issuance and passing of counterfeit money or the issuance ^{or passing} by any person or corporation not ^{of currency} under the authority of the United States or any state or terri-

tory or body politic with the penalty of standing in the pillory four hours and receiving on "his or her bare back" not more than two hundred and fifty, nor less than fifty, stripes or lashes"; by imprisonment for six months; fine not exceeding \$1,000.00; and rendered incapable of being a witness, juror, exercising voting rights, or holding a political office. By this law the state protected the current coin of the United States and of foreign countries which circulated in Missouri.

After the incorporation of the Bank of St. Louis and the Bank of Missouri, the Legislature of the State of Missouri, on December 12, 1820, prohibited the issuance within the State without special authority of any circulating media and prohibited the receipt or passing of any bills of credit or other paper currency issued in any state or territory except where the issuance of such paper money has been authorized by the Legislature of the State or Territory in which it is issued. No note less than \$1.00 could be passed in any event.

The Bank of St. Louis was incorporated on August 21, 1813 on the petition of August Chouteau and others. The capital was to be \$150,000.00 plus whatever the Territory of Missouri subscribed, up to \$150,000.00. The total indebtedness of the corporation created by any bills or notes was in no case to exceed double the amount of the capital stock subscribed and paid into the Bank.

The Corporation is given the power of issuing bills or notes signed by the President and countersigned by the cashier. The basis of a branch bank at Ste. Genevieve is provided for with a maximum capital of \$50,000.00. The corporation was to commence business as soon as \$75,000.00 was subscribed and had until December of 1817 to obtain such funds. On January 31, 1817

the Bank of Missouri was incorporated, it having since September 4, 1816, operated as a limited partnership. The capital was to be \$250,000.00 plus whatever the Territory of Missouri wished to subscribe up to \$100,000.00. Only \$25.00 per share was to be paid in with the power to call the balance of \$75.00 per share at any time.

The corporation is granted the power to issue its promissory notes limited in amount to twice the amount of capital stock actually paid in. The Bank of Missouri was required to pay specie on all bills and notes which were payable by it if required to do so, under the penalty of forfeiting sixty percent per annum for such refusal.

Original Collection of Missouri, Bank notes etc.

Farmers Bank of Missouri, Lexington,	\$1.	\$2.	\$10.	\$100.
" " " " Liberty	\$1.	\$5.	\$10.	\$20.
" " " " Paris	\$5.	\$10.		
Merchants Bank, Osceola, -----	\$5.	\$10.		
Bank of Missouri, St. Louis,	\$1.	\$7.	\$5.	\$10.
Bank of Missouri, St. Genevieve,	\$3.	\$5.	\$10.	
Bank of St. Louis, 1817,	\$3.	\$3.	\$5.	\$10.
Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis,			\$50.	
" " " " " " " " Fayette,			\$20.	
" " " " " " " " Springfield,			\$20.	
" " " " " " " " St. Louis,			\$5.	
Exchange Bank of St. Louis,	\$5.	\$10.	\$10.	\$20.
Exchange Bank of W. W. O'Hara, St. Louis, 1819,			\$3.	
Southern Bank of St. Louis, St. Louis,			\$5.	

Thirty none notes in the Collection

For this collection I received \$292.50

MISSOURI STATE CURRENCY.

Eng'd by "A. Malus. N. O."

No serial letter on any.

Dated. Jefferson City. "Jan'y. 1st. 1862."

		Serial Letter	Rarity
— 1.	\$20. Ceres volant. Liberty at left. Cream colored paper. "Five Years"		4
— 1a	\$20 Same Blue Paper "Five Years"		
— 2.	\$20. Same type. Blue tinted paper. "Three Years"		4
— 2a.	\$20 "Three Years after date" Cream		
— 3.	\$10. Ceres seated. Cream colored paper.		4
— 4.	\$10. Same type. Blue tinted paper.		4

"D. Weil. Eng."

— 5.	\$5. Commerce seated on bale of cotton. Cream colored paper.		4
— 6.	\$5. Same type. Blue tinted paper.		4

"A. Malus. Eng. N. O."

— 7.	\$3. Bust of Gov'r. C. F. Jackson. "Three" in green. Cream colored paper.		5
— 8.	\$3. Same type. Blue tinted paper.		4
— 9.	\$3. Same type. Printed on back of Bill of Exchange.		4
— 10.	\$2. Farmer with horses and plow. Vignette of girl at left. State Arms at right. Cream colored paper. "TWO" in green.		5
— 11.	\$2. Same type. Blue tinted paper.		5
— 11a	\$2.00 Same 1864 over 1862		
— 12.	\$1. Bust of Jefferson Davis. "ONE" in green. Blue paper.		4
— 13.	\$1. Same type. Printed on back of Bill of Exchange.		4
— 14.	\$1. Same type. Cream colored paper.		5
— 14a	\$1 Same type Printed on back of bill of exchange		

MISSOURI DEFENCE BONDS.

By Act of Nov. 5th. 1861. \$10,000,000.

Eng'd by Keatinge & Ball. Columbia. S. C.

(Without date. Unsigned.)

Paper is watermarked "W. T. C. C. & Co."

— 15.	\$4½. Ceres seated between Commerce and Navigation. State Arms at lower right.		4
— 16.	\$4. Mississippi River steamship. State Arms at left.		4

		Serial Letter	Rarity
— 17.	\$3. Ceres volant. State Arms at upper left.		4
— 18.	\$1. Cattle in pasture. State Arms at lower left.		4

(The last three numbers have serial letters.)

Requisitions for Mo. Defence Bonds.

— 19.	\$100. Bust of Jefferson Davis. State Arms at right.		4
— 20.	\$50. Negroes gathering cotton. Ceres at left. State Arms.		4
— 21.	\$20. Liberty seated at left. Steamship at centre. State Arms.		4

MISSOURI PAPER MONEY OTHER THAN
AUTHORIZED NOTES ISSUED BY STATE CHARTERED BANKS.

Compiled by Eric P. Newman

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>DENOMINATION</u>
1800	"Bons" - Circulating St. Louis Warehouse Receipts for Furs and Pelts	Various
Dec. 23, 1816	"Wild Cat Money" - Bounty Certificates for Killing Wild Cats, Wolves and Panthers	50¢, \$1, \$2.
Dec. 2, 1817	H. Pearson & Co. St. Louis Bearer Note	75¢
1819	"Post Notes" - Land Office Notes issued by St. Louis Postmaster	25¢, 50¢, 75¢
1819	Exchange Bank of W. M. O'Hara & Co., St. Louis	\$2
1819	Missouri Exchange Bank, St. Louis	25¢, \$5
Dec. 12, 1820	State of Missouri Interest Bearing Treasury Warrants	\$1, \$3, \$5, \$10
June 27, 1821	Missouri Loan Office Certificates, St. Charles	\$1, \$3, \$5, \$10
Feb. 11, 1825	County Treasury Warrants, (all counties)	50¢, \$1, \$2, various
1827	Bank of the United States, St. Louis Branch	\$5, \$10
July 25, 1836	Illinois Savings Bank at St. Louis	\$5
Aug. 12, 1842	City of St. Louis, Treasury Warrants	\$1, \$5, \$10.
184-	Corporation of St. Joseph	12½¢
Jan. 1, 1852	Page & Bacon Banking House, St. Louis	\$1, \$2, \$3, \$5
June 1, 1861	City of St. Louis, Treasury Warrants	\$1, \$2, \$3
Nov. 5, 1861	Missouri Defense Bonds (unissued)	\$1, \$3, \$4, \$4.50
Nov. 5, 1861	Requisitions for Missouri Defense Bonds (unissued)	\$20, \$50, \$100
Jan. 1, 1862	State of Missouri Interest Bearing Confederate Notes	\$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20
Oct. 6, 1862	City of Mexico, Promissory Note	25¢
Nov. 15, 1862	Peoples Savings Institution	5¢, 25¢
Dec. 15, 1862	City of Louisiana, Promissory Note	5¢
1862	City of Jefferson, Promissory Note	\$1
1862	C. Rivers, Banker, St. Louis	5¢
1862?	Merchant & Beazley, Brunswick	25¢
1863	J. S. Thompson, Banker & Broker, St. Louis	5¢
March 9, 1863	Union Military Bonds	\$1, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20
Feb. 1, 1869	Meramec Iron Works, Signed by Wm. James, payable in Merchandise	\$1, \$2, \$3, \$5
- - - - -	St. Louis Omnibus Co.	\$1, \$2, \$3
- - - - -	Ozark Iron Company's Store, payable in Merchandise	25¢
1871-1874	City of Kansas, Treasury Warrants	\$1, \$2
Nov. 1, 1873	"Brownbacks", City of St. Louis, Treasury Warrants	\$1
Mar. 19, 1874	Enrolled Missouri Militia Promissory Certificates	Various
1874	Clear Water Lumber Co., Clear Water, Gads Hill	50¢, \$1, \$2
1882	City of St. Joseph, Treasury Warrant	\$1

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>DENOMINATIONS</u>
1907	Third National Bank, St. Louis	\$1, \$5, \$10
1907	National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis	\$1, \$5, \$10
1907	Mechanics American National Bank, St. Louis	\$1, \$5, \$10
1907	Kansas City Clearing House Certificates	\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10
1907	St. Joseph Clearing House Certificates	\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10
1907	Drowers & Merchants Bank, St. Joseph	\$5.
1907	Merchants Bank, St. Joseph	\$1, \$2, \$5
1907	Citizens National Bank, Sedalia	\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10
1907	Sedalia Trust Co., Sedalia	\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10
Dec.17,1932	B. F. Carney, Crane, Mo., Promissory Note	\$1
1933	City of Sedalia Cooperative Currency	\$1
Mar.10,1933	First National Bank in St. Louis	\$2, \$5, \$10, \$20
Mar.10,1933	Boatmens National Bank, St. Louis	\$1, \$5, \$10, \$20
Mar.10,1933	Mercantile Commerce Bank & Trust Co., St. Louis	\$1, \$5, \$10, \$20
Mar.10,1933	Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis	\$1, \$5, \$10, \$20
Mar.10,1933	Kansas City Clearing House Certificates	\$1, \$5, \$10
Mar.10,1933	St. Joseph Clearing House Certificates	\$1, \$5, \$10
June 18,1935	Mark Twain Centennial Wooden Money	5¢, 10¢, 25¢

9/24/54

No. 1217

St. Louis

_____ 186 _____

Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States

I certify that the _____

has this day deposited for at least 30 days to the credit
of the Treasurer of the United States \$10,000 for which
interest at the rate of _____ per centum per annum will
be paid to the order of any bank member of the St. Louis
Clearing House Association holding the same together with
the principal in lawful money after 10 days notice upon
the surrender of this certificate

Signed _____
Assistant Treasurer

Patented 30 June 1857

(border designations)

United States Treasury Act of February 25, 1862

American Bank Note Company New York

REVERSE

\$10,000 paid to the Clearing House by the

Series of blanks for date and name

At the bottom:

_____ 186 _____

Received payment by

The front is counterstamped with the following:

This certificate is payable on demand after 30 days in legal
tender notes anything therein expressed to the contrary
notwithstanding.

Owned by Mr. Schermerhorn

9/24/54

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Owned by Mr. Schermerhorn

INTERCORPORATE SUBLEASE

PREMISES

SUBLEASE COMMENCES

The undersigned sublessor hereby subleases to the undersigned sublessee the above-mentioned premises on all of the covenants and conditions contained in a lease agreement from underlying lessors, a copy of which lease agreement including all of its amendments, is on file at the office of the sublessor, except that in lieu of the obligations under said lease agreement to pay minimum rent, percentage rent, realty brokerage commission, realty taxes, insurance premiums and charges for use and maintenance of any parking lot or other common facilities, sublessee shall pay to sublessor as rent nine and three-quarters per cent (9-3/4%) of net retail sales made from the demised premises. Rentals based upon sales made during each half of each calendar year shall be paid within 15 days thereafter. Monthly sales reports shall be furnished by sublessee on demand of sublessor in addition to obligations for reports under said lease agreement.

From time to time during the term sublessor agrees to pay for alterations, but not repairs, to the realty reasonably required for store modernization. Sublessor agrees to restore the realty in the event of casualty to the extent the underlying lessors are not obligated to do so.

The term hereof shall commence as above set forth and shall automatically be extended or terminated if sublessor extends the term of or terminates said lease agreement.

Both parties hereto agree to execute such further documents as may from time to time be necessary or proper to ratify or further formalize the intent of this sublease.

Executed as of the date inserted above.

By _____ President
SUBLESSOR

By _____ President
SUBLESSEE

W M Lough

Journal of Banking

July ²¹ ~~22~~, 1841

Vol I, No 2 p. 26

Missouri - The Bank of the State
at St Louis declines redeeming the notes
of its branches; and in consequence
hereof the notes of the branches are no
longer received at the Land Offices in
Missouri Illinois and Iowa.

Notes from. "A New History of Missouri"

by Frederic Arthur Culmer
Central College, Fayette, Mo.

- p. 81 "Currency was scarce and in some places absent during the early years. Trade was carried on largely by barter. Furs and skins, lead, shot, powder and tobacco were substitutes for money. The author has seen a note executed at Franklin payable in pork."
- p. 82 Lead was preferred to peltries for barter as furs were exchangeable only at New Orleans for money - "The early history of lead mining in Mo. M.H.R. Vol 28-29"
- p. 90 Sugar + coffee were \$2.00 per lb in 1804
- p. 93 After war of 1812 U.S. Treas encourage speculation in public lands by accepting notes of state banks on agreement that banks would begin to pay notes in specie. The bank lent their paper freely but did not redeem more than nominally (F.S. Turner, Rise of the New West p. 135)
- p. 161 Governor Alexander McNair in his first annual message on Nov 6, 1821 said "The means by which this evil (lack of a circulating medium) has hitherto been counterbalanced was the wealth annually brought and circulated among us by emigrants from other countries. But even from this resource we have been cut off."
- p. 164 During early years of statehood furs + lead were only articles of productive currency. New Orleans payments for imported goods always drained the specie
- p. 166 Loan Office certificate redeemable for taxes by counties + military authority "The state finally redeemed \$9000 worth of (Loan Office) certificates above the amount legally issued. The total issue was \$184,788." Counterfeit were said to have been made. Fluctuation in value. Loss on loans \$62,806.49 In May term 1824 at Jackson, Sup Ct of Mo ruled Loan Office Certs valid but borrowers had to pay up. On Feb 8, 1825 law passed to let debtors pay in ten installments. In 1830 Sup Ct of U.S. decided Craig v Mo and no more payments were made.
- p. 168 Gov Miller saw state was in debt for expenses. Auditor's warrants were issued and were sold at 25 to 50% discount. By 1828 there were 73,857 redeemed and then a loan for their redemption was made.
- 170 From 1820 to 1830 large part of silver in circulation came from inland trade on Santa Fe Trail.
- 268 When Bank of U.S. closed in Benton was pleased. He believed no paper money less than \$20.00 should circulate. Money brokerage of currency from other states became a lucrative and powerful business.

1

A History of Missouri from
the Earliest Explorations and
Settlements until the admission
of the State into the Union.

by Louis Houck (1908)

p 31 In 1775 there were ample furs but
little specie money which resulted in
controversy. Etienne Barre, a boat
owner, brought six barrels of rum +
some dry goods from ^{one box of} New Orleans to
Benito Vasquez of St Louis, the freight
being \$25⁰⁰ per barrel. The contract
called for payment "in dollars" and a tender
of peltries was refused by Barre. Barre
appealed to Don Francisco Cruzat
popular (because he permitted smuggling) governor of
the district. The merchants of
St Louis appealed to Cruzat to make
rules for ^{inspecting +} inspection of furs + peltries
to be used as a legal tender. Such
a decree was granted March, 1776.

p 251 Aug 4 1768 contract between fur agent + St Louis
merchant providing for payment of
800 livres in peltries as compensation.

p 258-60 Spanish troops in late 18th century
were paid ~~for~~ when they were paid in
Spanish dollars coined in Mexico. About
\$12,000 in coin ~~for~~ were put in circulation in this
way in Upper Louisiana annually.

The French had early paper money as described in "The Present State of Louisiana" translated by Capt Plymer (London 1781)

Mostly barter - Beaver skins were the standard of value.

A pound of shaved deer skin of good quality represented two livres or about 40¢. A "pack" of deer skins was 100 pounds in weight. Medium deer skin is 30¢ per lb inferior at 20¢ per lb.

A "pack" ^{in bundle} of beaver, otter, ermine etc had a definite weight and standard in 1804

says Bundle of Beaver	\$180 ⁰⁰
Lynx	500 ⁰⁰
Otter	450 ⁰⁰
Marten	300 ⁰⁰

Sale Prices A buffalo robe 6⁰⁰, Bear skin \$3⁰⁰

Cash for peltries could only be obtained at N.O. Furs were stored in warehouses here and warehouse receipts issued. The risk + expense of shipping to N.O. raised the value of fur at that point.

"Carrots" of tobacco were used in barter for ten livres? They were prepared by drilling a $\frac{1}{2}$ " or 1" holes in hard wood ^{logs} and tamping ^{in with a mallet} a certain weight of dampened + cured tobacco. Then plugged and allowed to harden before log was split open. These circulated. At N.O. a sale of 106 carrots brought 192 livres payable in peltries or cash.

City Currency Hyde & Conrad p 379 1842

1842 - notes engraved by Girard Hammon & Mason
anatomists

7 1/2" x 3"

Treasurer of the City of St Louis pay to Inspector
or Bearer or demand the sum of one dollar out
of any money in the Treasury appropriated to
contingent. Auditors Office St Louis August 12, 1842

R. Simpson Comptroller Richard B Dallam Auditor

Dr Robert Simpson
was one founder of Boatman Savings Inst of 1847
treasurer from 1847-54

1851 after wild cat collapse and lack of currency

Amount limited to \$300,000

Printing awarded to D.R. Huntington who became treasurer

Denominations \$1, 2, 3 - circulated at par
smaller than greenbacks
recalled for use in houses

1861 - D. R. 2, 3

signed by M. E. Smucker
A. E. Krueger
Lewis Beach

counterfeiting - greater disadvantage than hoarding

1873 Panic - suspension of banking - city had its
funds in a bank which had suspended payment
Paid city employees with these - 1000 city labor
threatened violence in city hall doors and stages
Joseph Brown asked them to quit their work

\$450,000 - Nat Bank Note Company - Brownback

State of Missouri, St Louis Nov 1873 The City of St Louis

promised to redeem these at par in U.S. dollars. The
notes were issued by the City of St Louis
A. C. Smith, Treasurer

They isolated 13 cases of 1882 and 1900 and
by St Louis to investigate. Mayo released them
and the matter was dropped.

All released

Edwards Green West of 367

1839 the Bank of England adopted
a resolution "that the bank will,
in future receive from, and pay only to,
individuals his own notes & specie
and the notes of specie paying banks"
most other U.S. banks had suspended
merchants were in trouble to pay notes
and existing contracts as new specie
notes had then current quality
a proposition was turned down to pay
collection paper in notes which were
refused before resolution and that
business & accommodation paper
should be discharged with former current
money with discount of that money
paid in specie or specie notes.

Several wealthy persons agreed to
indemnify the bank for loss, but
the bank would not accept the
proffer. This refusal caused an
indignation meeting and

withdrawal of patronage &
deposits to insurance companies
& St Louis bank to which
both deposits. It saved itself

First name of Bank of State
of MO was the
Union Bank of Missouri

p 309

~~Roller action. Sec 15, 1816.~~

Sept 20, 1816 officers of Bank
of St Louis elected

Business languished after
flurry and Feb 11, 1818 a
new Cashier (T. W. Smith in place
of John B. Smith) was elected &
some directors resigned and

The Iron Industry in Missouri by Arthur B Cozzens

p 519. Iron making enterprises in Missouri were organized as plantations; like feudal manners.

Maramec Iron Works ran from 1826 to 1876 at James Mo named after Thomas James one of original owners with Samuel Massey. Wages from \$10.00 to 30.00 per month.

"Workers received their pay in ironworks scrip which passed as currency both among the employees and the people of the surrounding countryside.

Missouriano

P. 602

Bank of Mo only made loans on Tues + Thurs

Applications had to be filed on Mon + Wed.

Banking hours 10 to 2 except Sunday holidays

See Missouri Gazette Nov 11, 1812

which discusses prevalent counterfeit money in Mo.

Letter dated Sat. June 4, 1842 from R. Campbell to Sublette

"A number of persons collected together last night with a view of Mobbing the Brokers on account of the City & County notes — xxx the Brokers require a little regulating for if ever a community was swindled by Brokers it is the citizens of St Louis — I dislike to see mobs but sometimes they do good and a little fright might be of service"

In footnote

Mo Republican June 4, 1842

Tells about riot concerning city warrants —
Butchers agreed to receive them at par for goods & others followed
Cards were posted "City & County Warrants received at par for goods" ~~showing~~ shows that Bank, Washburn & Co, the Perpetual Ins Co, Benoit & Co + Hackler could deal in warrants.

6/15/42 R Campbell to Sublette

The apprehension existing respecting the Shawneetown Bank seems to increase

6/10/42 R Campbell to Sublette

Tells Sublette if he has any Shawneetown change
* for Kentucky or Indiana or for specie as high as
3 to 5% discount. Tells that
Specie sold for 3% premium

June 11, 1842 R C to Subl

14% premium in Shawneetown money for specie.
uncertainty about resumption — would not be surprised
to see Benoit & Co broke in a month.

June 16, 1842 R C to Sub

Perpetual Insurance Company agrees to accept
Shawneetown paper with notation in pass book that
it will be paid out in Shawneetown only.

{ 6/25/42 R.C. to W.S.
6/24/42

Bank of State of Mo has refused to take Shawneetown. Kentucky money is as good as specie, Illinois is very bad & getting worse. Shawneetown does not pay debts in city at par.

City money was 100% better than Shawneetown yesterday & today it is only 2% better. Indiana is next best after Ky currency - we are rapidly coming to a specie basis.

11/22/42 R.C. to Sublette

Brokers introduce Indiana money in St Louis. The Brokers borrow from Ky at Louisville about \$10,000 which is obtained in Indiana money payable in six months in specie and without interest. This is loaned out in St Louis & repaid in specie and then another loan is effected. Campbell wants brokers prohibited and not licensed as they will pay any license & still be a nuisance.

12/15/42 RC to Sublette

Comments on legislature authorizing \$5⁰⁰ notes when gold & silver should be used by Missourians because they are exporting more than the imports & specie would be taken out. He says \$10⁰⁰ notes will circulate as freely as \$5⁰⁰ notes. The bank has to keep 2 to 1 in specie so why not let the people have some too & not trust the banks management for all of it.

3/27/44 he wants
says the

Bank of the State of Mo to get gold & silver in circulation but ~~can't~~ ^{can't} to get into interior Mo rather that give it to brokers to ship out. Bank had \$330,000 in gold + 850,000 in specie. He wants gold paid out because there is lots of specie in circulation.

11/24/44 Bank of State of Mo lost about \$100,000 on Illinois paper. ~~Bank of State of Mo~~ Bank of State of Mo dealt only in its paper & specie. So did the Perpetual Ins Co.

But Has Co kept dealing in Miners Bank of Dubuque Iowa paper money and so those that wanted Miners in circulation prevented ousting of what Campbell calls spurious currency.

~~From~~

Yazetier of the State of Missouri
1837 by Alphonso ~~W~~etmore

p 152

The far-famed and ill famed "Bank of Niangua"^N was located in Pulaski County. They counterfeited banknotes which passed among unsuspecting people extensively. They had a president, cashier and clerks and a board of directors who declared large dividends. A woman whose husband was a director requested her husband's dividends after his decease. She (Missouri Anne Amanda Jennima Skidmore) was refused and went to St Louis and disclosed the matter of the U. S. Marshall who had the group arrested.

A Pioneer Merchant of St Louis 1810-1820
(the business career of Christian Wilt)
by Marietta Jennings

- 131

- p 24 — only Market & Vine streets were cut down to the river
(“An autobiography” in *Glimpses of the Past*, Mo Hist 1934.
- p 27 — Komes had store ~~there~~ on first floor residence above.
- p 30 — On Tuesday March 19, 1805 the court of Common Pleas
and Quarter Sessions ruled that “taxes can be ~~paid~~ ^{paid} in
shaved deer skins at the rate of three pounds & the dollar
(33½ cents) from October to April, after that time cash”
Bullon Vol 4, p 11.
- p 33 Foot of market place for landing furs and was directly
next to business district.
- p 37 Berthold joined Pierre Chouteau Jr in the Berthold-Chouteau
Company which was organized in 1812 and became the western
dept of ~~the~~ John Jacob Astor's American Fur Co.
Berthold married Pelagie Chouteau, only daughter of
Major Pierre Chouteau who built first brick
house for them. on Main St.
- p 37 In 1808 William Shannon who had a store at Ste Gen
opened a branch in St Louis
- p 38 Adm of Fred Yeizer, a merchant ~~was~~ stated he would
accept cash or beaver hides in payment of goods but
“no credit need be ~~expected~~ ^{expected} as the subscriber (
(unfortunately) never learned to write.”
Taken from ~~Louisiana~~ ^{Louisiana} Gazette Dec 14, 1811
- p 41 — Trader bought supplies for expedition and paid in furs
in the spring.
- p 52 — constant demand for beaver — well worth
\$2.00 per lb

p. 77. Renault founded St Genevieve
as a place to get lead out of mines & river.
First Missouri settlement. He came in

p 78 Lead was smelted by arched opening in stone
furnace. Hogs put in arch - lead ore in open
top. Fire was lit in evening and next morning
there was lead in a hole dug at the front of the arch
6000 lbs of ore at one firing - 3000 lbs of lead came
out first time and then slag was remelted for more.

p 82 Moses Austin came in 1798, started Mine a Breton
sunk first lead mine shaft in Louisiana, built a
shot tower in 1810.

p 88 In Herculaneum there were 20 houses in 1811, 200
people, one store, blacksmith shop, a battery, two shot towers
J N Mack's on the South bluff and Moses Austin's on the
north bluff.

p 94 - Complete list of prices of everything in St Louis in 1812
as taken from 5/2/12 Louisiana Gazette

p 121 Shot falls through copper sieves into water trough

p 125 Wilt bought lead from ^{John} Honey in August 1815
sending \$240 in banknotes & 260 in specie.

p 126 Moses Austin brought lead 36 miles from
Mine a Breton to Herculaneum at 70¢ a hundredweight
Austin Papers I, 322

Glimpses of the Past (McNest Soc) Vol VII No 7-9
 William Carr Lane letters

p. 113.

Letter dated Jefferson City Jan 17, 1831 from
 WCL to his wife Mary

"I might possibly be detained longer in this place than I expect, in consequence of having been put on the Committee who are charged with defacing of an immense amount of State paper (about \$190,000) which has been released and which we wish to preserve after it shall be defaced."

Footnote quotes House Journal, 265.

Resolved by the general assembly that Committee destroy copper plates for striking off Loan office paper (not quoted)

p. 105

WCL to his wife from Jeff City 12/1/1830

"Kiss my children - my anxieties are continual about Julia - please give her a Bit to buy something - I send you enclosed \$20."

p. 92

WCL to his wife 11/28/26

"I send enclosed a Ten Dollar U.S. Note - say whether it comes safe"

A

The Early History of St Louis and Missouri from 1673 to 1843

By Elihu H. Shepard.

First Mortgage recorded in "Livre Terrien"
(which was the ~~book~~ domesday book of St Ange
de Bellerive) dated Sept 29, 1766 - Pierre
Berger mortgagor to Francis Latour who were
both engaged in fur trade - pledges all the goods
of the mortgagor to secure a specified number
of bundles of deer skins

Business boom of 1817-1818 — land speculation
flood of paper money, immigration from other
parts of country U.S. sold public lands for
first time (for \$2.25 per acre ^{with drawing land cash.}) — public works ^(two churches) commenced
~~but never completed and torn down after disuse~~
Catholic Church 2nd & Market ^{near} SW corner } never finished, used
Baptist Church 3rd & Market SW " } by owners for a while
and demolished before
completion
Theatre - foundation laid betw 2 + 3rd on Chestnut.
new Buildings + Residence for people

Legislature assembly in 1817 authorized Cottines
to build academy at Potosi, Masonic hall at St L and
to purchase Fire Engines for St L.

Crash and generally insolvency.

~~City of St. Louis~~
~~Missouri population in 1820 (US census) 6,586~~

Fur trade from Missouri estimated at \$600,000 per yr.
Population 4500 in St L.

Loan Office certificates soon lost public confidence
and became of little benefit because it was a
legal tender for discharge of debts or purchase of property
speculators depreciated it in value in order to purchase
+ for profit

In spring of 1822 depreciated paper money disappeared and specie had taken place of paper in ~~all~~^{most} commercial transactions, mostly Spanish & Mexican silver dollars as they in circulation brought by emigrants. U.S. gold ^{dollar} was worth more than silver so it did not circulate

Bank of the United States - St Louis Branch
 Col. John St. Allon president
 Henry S. Cox, cashier
 excellent management -

1822-1829

Half of the circulating media in St Louis was foreign silver - Mexican dollars, French 5 fr, ~~Italian~~ Italian 5 Lira, Prussian & German Thalers
 After opening of Bank of U.S. Branch the circulation changed to banknotes and U.S. half dollars as U.S. Gold and Mexican dollars were at a premium and withdrawn. U.S. ~~had~~^{minted} no dollars during that period ¹⁸⁰⁴₁₈₃

When Jackson on July 10, 1832 vetoed act rechartering Bank of U.S. there was a large ^{protest} meeting at the St Louis Court House Dr William Carr Lane presiding. Supporters of Jackson with Dr Samuel Henry as president drafted resolutions ~~to~~ as well as opposed and sent them to Washington.

On Sept 22, 1833 Sec of Treas. at order of Jackson withdrew U.S. deposits from Bank of U.S. to state banks and there were none in Missouri

C

Bank of State of Missouri became source of modest prosperity and received federal deposits.

Panic of 1837 ^{was made known in St Louis} ~~commenced~~, when agency of the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati suspended May 22, 1837 specie payments, but Missouri had little paper money and the general suspension throughout the country did not severely injure them as they were exporting furs lead salt etc and had spent most money for land. ^{Also specie from disbursement to Indians by govt, troops expenditures + supplies for frontier, Santa Fe trade.} On June 1, 1837 Bank of State of Mo purchased ~~all~~ ^{all} ~~notes~~ ^{all} commercial paper of Com. Agency of Cincinnati at 5% int payable in 2 years and therefore didn't have to call loans + cripple people.

St Louis post office received ^{from Postmaster General} notice, May 24, 1837 forbidding receipt of anything for postage but lawful money of U.S. From this the expression "post office money" meaning coin arose.

On July 30, 1837 Bank of State of Mo issued notes. Had commenced business by buying bank's facilities of Commercial Bank.

Early in 1839 Bank of State of Mo refused to receive ~~a~~ non specie bank notes on deposit or in payment because of unsteady condition of rest of country. Directors were asked to revoke order when 10 leading men of city offered to indemnify ~~for~~ but wouldn't. Great agitation arose and meetings. Threats to withdraw deposits. Fury died down without much effect. The men who agreed to guarantee losses were very gratified not to have their offer accepted.

Ten Insurance companies in ¹⁸⁴¹ ~~the~~ ^{early} ~~the~~ ¹/₅s
which did banking business - checking, deposits,
discounts - they were safe and legitimate.

In Spring of 1842 — notes of ^{State} Bank of Illinois were refused by all brokers and St Louis City warrants were selling at 15% discount. Bank of State of Mo refused all notes but its own, which slowed up business credit.

In 1843 French 5fr and German Thalers
still circulated freely

"

Louisiana Its History as a French Colony
by Charles Gayarre (1852)
S.H. Public Library 976.3

References to money

p. 21

p 51-53

158

many more ~~references~~ ^{pictures}
to be examined in this
book

Louisiana Its Colonial History and Romance
by Charles Gayarre 1851
S.H. Pub Lib 976.3

References to money

203

207

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261

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370

382

459

473

Scharff
p 335

Special session of
Court of Common Pleas
on April 15, 1805

"Shaved deer skins were
legal tender for taxes at
the rate of three pounds to
the dollar in the winter
months (Oct to Apr) but in
the other months the payments
must be made in cash"

President
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4854a Penrose Street
St. Louis, Mo.

First Vice President
R. EDWARD DAVIS
3642 N. Bell Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

Second Vice President
HUBERT L. POLZER
1132 W. Walnut Street
Milwaukee, Wis.

Central States Numismatic Society

Organized—April 23, 1939

Secretary-Treasurer
ERIC NEWMAN
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Mo.

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"A History of Missouri" by Louis Houck

Vol II p. 31

Etienne Barre, boat owner, brought six barrels of rum and some dry goods from N.O. to St L. the freight being \$25.00 per barrel. but instead of paying "in ^{hand} dollars" (?) Benito Vasquez proposed to pay in peltries which Barre refused to accept. Barre appealed to Don Francisco Cruzat, ^{Commandant} ~~Don~~ Vasquez pay in hand money. The merchants of St Louis appealed to Cruzat to make rules for the inspection of furs & peltries, weighing them and Cruzat made such an ~~order~~ decree in March 1776

p 237 Spanish commandants purchased ~~from farmers~~ supplies of food & supplies in Kaskaskia, Ste Gen & St Louis in specie for low prices. In 1780 ten lbs of petty for a bushel of corn, 30 lbs for 100 lbs of flour because most was shipped to N.O or sold to Spanish for specie. These prices were the petty prices.

p 238 In 1799 the settlers of Upper Louisiana exported 84,534 minots (3 bushels) of wheat and 28627 lbs of tobacco 1754 bundles of deer skin @ 40¢ per lb amounting to \$70,160 (100 lbs in bundle) 18 bundles of bear skins valued at \$256 18 bundles of buffalo robes valued at \$540 360 quintals (108 lbs per quintal) @ 6¢ per lb or \$2160 to N.O. ~~20~~ quintals of flour @ 3¢ per lb. or \$600 1000 bushels of salt 1340 quintals of lead shipped to US

p 259 Spanish troops when paid were paid in specie putting about \$12,000 annually in circulation in Upper Louisiana it was quickly hoarded when spent

p 260

Carrot (?) of tobacco also currency
valued at 10 livres sometimes
Holes bored in log $\frac{1}{2}$ " or 1", tobacco dampened & cured and
packed in the holes to dry
Tobacco grown in Carondelet and here in St. L.

p 417

In 1817 the territorial legislature authorized a
lottery for the purchase of fire engines for St. Louis
6000 tickets at \$5 each with 2000 prizes going
as high as \$5000. The people refusing to
buy the tickets for moral reasons the scheme failed

Vol III p 187

very old → Maramee Iron Works called the old Massey
had iron hauled to Werman on the Missouri. There was
a small smelter put up by William Harrison and
Reines in 1812. In 1815 Ashbran had a smelter
near Pilot Knob

p 190

First shot tower of John N. Mackelot at Herculaneum in
1809
Moses Austin put one up in same place in 1810
Christian Wilt & John Honey put one up on the north
hill or "Illinois Station" in 1814
Cost 75¢ per 100 lb to bring lead from Mine à Breton
or Potosi to Herculaneum or St. Genevieve
and 70¢ per 100 lb to New Orleans over 1000 miles

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Warren, Ohio

Houck

p 191

People of New Madrid in 1818
petitioned that cotton at $\frac{2}{3}$ its
value at Nashville be legal tender
for debts

Many good furs were shipped to
Canada during the Spanish regime
& sold to the English.

In 1808 Wilkinson & Price advertised they had
bills of exchange on the government for sale.

Stephen R. Wiggins had a broker's office in
St Louis in 1817 and William O Hara
an Exchange Bank in 1819

p 194

William Shannon in 1806 was principal merchant
of the Greenvine. In 1810 he was in business in St
Louis

p 183

Secy of Treas
William H Crawford in 1818 to facilitate purchases of
fort land permitted offices at Franklin, Jackson
& St Louis & take notes of Bank of Georgetown (D.C.)

Merc. Library
11/17/78

p 3 Col 2+3 Branch Bank of the Bank of the United States to
be established

p 3 Col 3

[Communication]

Messrs Printers: I would be happy to know,
if the Commissioners appointed by the ci-devant
President and Directors of the celebrated Bank
of Mssouri, have collected anything to pay
off the deposits made by myself, and others,
in that celebrated institution. I make this
enquiry so that I may get my proportion
if anything is collected. I see some of the
ci-devant Directors handling goods; and
may suppose that they will, for the honor
of their institution, do something in paying
off part of the deposits at least.

A. DEPOSITER

ci-devant means formerly or
one-time

J. Thomas Schuyf, Hist of St. L. City & County, Vol II, p. 1064
See: Agnes Wallace, "The Wiggins Ferry Monopoly", Mo. Hist. Review, 1917, Vol 4, p. 1

James Piggott had a ferry at St Louis from 1797 until his death in 1799. It was ^{propelled} powered by oarsmen.

Joseph Piggott operated it thereafter and on Nov 13, 1813, ^{it} was leased to the highest bidder. McKnight & Brady had contracted to run it, ^(which is highest bidder and also) and on Joseph Piggott's death his heirs sold 5/7ths on Jan 4, 1815 to McKnight & Brady. The other 2/7ths was sold to Samuel Wiggins on ^{May 4 1820} 3/4/20 for the following reasons.

On March 2, 1819 Samuel Wiggins got a ~~new~~ ^{for the Wiggins Ferry} ferry franchise from the State of Illinois between ^{the} Kaskaskia & Illinois River. (Act of March 2, 1819). Samuel Wiggins bought his first ferry from John Day of Illinois town. Day had changed the oar system of the ferry and "had run a boat operated by ^{one} horse, who, by a treadmill step, had worked stern or side wheels" (footnote in Schuyf). Samuel Wiggins operated the horse ferry in 1819 in competition with McKnight & Brady.

On May 19, 1821 McKnight & Brady sold all of their interest to Samuel Wiggins.

Rates: Horse 50¢
Passenger 12 1/2¢
Hog, sheep, calf 12 1/2¢
Hest cattle 50¢
Other cattle 37 1/2¢
One horse wagon 1.25
Two horse wagon 1.75

Bankers Magazine Aug 1861 p 156

"SMALL NOTES - The Bank of St Louis has commenced the issue of small notes. The other banks are getting them ready as fast as possible, and will be able to supply the demand in a few days."

Bankers' Magazine Jan 1863 p 568

MISSOURI. There is still much complaint about small change.

Some of the banks undertook a while since to guarantee the payment of fractional notes of certain denominations ~~the more convenient~~ all taken from

(Source, St Louis Republican Dec 10, 1862)

The ~~sup~~ issue of fractional ~~notes~~ are unlawful under Act of Congress, but issues of a municipal corporation are not included in the prohibition. The city should consider issuing fractional notes upon a deposit of larger denomination notes.

Mo Republican STL 12/14/1861
Second page column 7

Western Bank of Missouri

Notes of this Bank
of the Denomination of
FIVE DOLLARS
bought at

TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT

J B Collins
Northwest corner Third and Olive

Numismatist March 1913 26-129

The County of St. Clair

State of Mo

#100 Warrant

Sec 1, 1873

Osceola Mo

Mo seal in center

Bulls Head - lower left

Sheaf of corn - lower right

Green + black

James H. Lennoy, clerk

Asahel Heath, pres

Illustrated in article by Waldo C Moore

Reverse is decorated in green



NW Corner - Park & Balm
St. Louis Mo.

First N. B. of St. Louis



Lafayette Bank

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS

This bank was organized in October 10, 1863. Located on the N.W. corner of Park & Broadway. In the early days it was known as the junction of 5th & Carondelet ave.

Officers were; Pres. F.W.Cronerbold
Pres. Christian Staehlin
Cashier Peter Weiss

Directors; F.W.Cronerbold
Christian Staehlin
James Harrison
Bernard Heidacker
Henry Keesfleisch
William Lemp
Francis A. Lorenz
George Gehrke
Henry Steinmeyer

Amount of stock subscribed was \$100,000.00. In 1871 some of its officers became involved and its name was changed to the Empire Bank then Mr. Keesfleisch became its president with the same directors. It continued business until 1876 when the business was turned over to the Lafayette Bank when a building was erected at the junction of Merchants st. and Broadway

This picture was taken by R. H. Fribermann on April 28, 1929

LAFAYETTE BANK

Showing Broadway on the left and Merchants on the right. It was organized in 1876 the centennial year of the United States with a paid in capital of \$1000000.00.

The Incorporators were;

F. Arendes

H. Ziagenheim

Chas. B. Stienor

William Hahn

Philip W. Schneider

F. Arendes was the 1st president

H. Ziagenheim V. President

F. Lesser Cashier

The first location was on the S.W. Corner of Carroll and Broadway

The bank was then moved to Broadway and Merchants. The Lafayette

Bank took over the First National Bank of St. Louis known as

such in 1863 and later known as the Empire Bank

Broadway is on left side of picture

Merchants is on the right side of picture

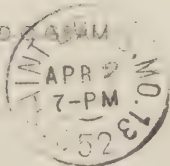
This picture was taken by R. H. Fribermann on April 28, 1929

(The Republican, Aug. 10, 1878,
p. 7).

"The first issue of the new St. Joseph scrip was made Tuesday (Aug. 6), about \$4,000 being paid out by the city register. The warrants very much resemble, in size and general appearance, our national greenback. The money on being presented was readily received by retail merchants in course of trade dollar for dollar."

Charles

RYTEX CARD 7 APR 1961



Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.,
St. Louis 5, Mo.

LETTER WRITTEN IN 1848 SHOWING DEPRECIATION OF THE PAPER MONEY
OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI AND THE DIFFICULTY OF PAYMENTS
WHEN BANKNOTES CESS TO BE CURRENT WITH SPECIE.

St Louis

3 May 42

Dr. Sir;-

Let me hear from you about the credit I am to allow you on the payment you made me in notes of the State Bank of Missouri a few days ago on the claim of Martin Brown & Co vs W. Adams. The money as I understand was recd. in Nov. last when it was current. I suppose its cash value now is all for which I can credit you. Let me know whether I am so to do or you will take it back & give me others.

Yours

B. Allen

G. T. M. Davis, Esq.

B. Allen

May 4 1842

Answered May 17 1842

6

Yes: J. M. Davis Esq

Alton
Illinois

Alton
May 4 2

Let me hear from you about the next
I am to attend you in the long run. You must
be a kind of the State Bank of Illinois and
say so on the same Mountain. Now the
W. Adams. The money is in the hands of
the: in the: let's see it is very common. I
suppose it will be some time. I am sure
I can assist you. Let me know whether
as to go or you will let it be as you
see then.

Yours
B. Allen.

J. M. Davis Esq

VIRGINIA STONE
RESEARCH STATISTICIAN
6274 CATES AVENUE
UNIVERSITY CITY, MISSOURI

Excerpts from Bankers Magazine:

August, 1861, page 156.

1⁰⁰ + 2⁰⁰ SMALL NOTES - The Bank of St. Louis has commenced the issue of small notes. The other banks are getting them ready as fast as possible, and will be able to supply the demand in a few days.

January, 1863, page 568.

MISSOURI - There is still much complaint of the scarcity of small change. Some of the banks undertook, a while since, to guarantee the payment of fractional notes of certain denominations. But the number of competitors for supplying the market in this way increasing, and the fear that a worthless currency would be saddled upon us, has created a disposition to reject these notes in a lump. This consequence might have been expected. When once the making of money is free to all, a worthless issue will follow, and take the place of the best, so long as the principle of private issues is acquiesced in. Under the act of Congress none of these issues are lawful. The issues of a municipal corporation are, however, not included in the prohibition. Thence, it is worth while for our city council to consider whether the city should not issue these fractional notes, upon a deposit in the Treasury of notes of a larger denomination. St. Louis Republican, December 10.

September, 1871, page 168.

*Probably notes
payable at
St Louis only.*

(This article contains nothing of particular interest. It gives a chart showing the aggregate amount of state bank notes outstanding as of October, 1870. Missouri (St. Louis) had \$535.00 outstanding, the smallest amount of any of the state banks except Virginia, which had none outstanding.

VIRGINIA STONE
RESEARCH STATISTICIAN
6274 CATES AVENUE
UNIVERSITY CITY, MISSOURI

June 4, 1937

Mr. Eric P. Newman,
Taylor Chasnoff & Willson,
1930 Boatmen's Bank Building,
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

I am enclosing copies of the excerpts from the
Bankers Magazine you wanted.

Please don't let the shock of getting them so
soon kill you.

Very truly yours,

Virginia Stone
Virginia Stone —

VIRGINIA STONE
RESEARCH STATISTICIAN
6274 CATES AVENUE
UNIVERSITY CITY, MISSOURI

March, 1853, page 750.

MISSOURI - After a good deal of backing and filling yesterday, the bankers of this city came to an understanding which promises to be satisfactory to the public. The various issues of the three houses of Lucas & Simonds, Page & Bacon, and E. W. Clarke and Bros., no matter how, or upon what points drawn, are made redeemable at their respective counters in this city, in specie; and this further assurance is given, that such paper, so redeemed, will not be again paid out, nor will issues of new notes be made. This process of redemption will soon rid the country of this description of illegal issues, and we hope never to see them again constituting a part of our currency. But there is yet another preventive which rests with the Legislatures of Illinois and Missouri. They can pass such laws as will be effectual in putting a stop to these, and all other illegal issues, and the people will look to them to do it.

It will be seen by an advertisement in this paper, that Messrs. Lucas & Simonds invite the early presentation of all their checks at their counter, for redemption. This is praiseworthy.-St. Louis Republican, Feb. 4,

From: Jefferson Enquirer, City of Jefferson, Mo.,
Thursday, December, 17, 1840. (Page 3, columns
1 and 2).

THE CURRENCY.

The following article from the Argus, commends itself to every friend of sound currency throughout the State. As we said the other day, St. Louis is the great reservoir of all the SHIN-PLASTERS that infest our country to a vast extent: they are imported, borrowed from Illinois and elsewhere-- "CAIRO" in particular; by the corporations and trading companies of St. Louis, and from thence take their departure into the interior of our State.

The first consideration and great object of the legislature, should be to lay the foundation of reform, by placing a check on the evil in the City, where the press of the corporation and rag money party, the Republican, has openly proclaimed, that the law shall not be enforced, and where a majority of the people have elected a circuit attorney upon the avowed ground that he shall not prosecute; the legislature are defied, the law-making power spurned, and that by the aristocracy of St. Louis, the hot-bed of shinplaster and small-note currency.

Will the legislature submit? Will they bow down to the assuming law-givers and law-defyers of St. Louis? Or will they sweep all small note trash from the State, and vindicate the supremacy of the people through their legal representatives. We can never be rid of the evil of a shinplaster currency until the representatives of the PEOPLE declare themselves MASTERS of those who set themselves up for dictators in the city -- until the merchants, and corporations are taught to observe and obey the laws. -- The legislature has been dared, they are now bearded -- and their laws for the suppression of small notes are defied!!-- Will they quail and shrink from their duty? Will they surrender to the money power of St. Louis? Or will they vindicate the supremacy of the law and the sovereignty of the people? We shall see.

The next thing will be a sedition or gag law, to prevent freemen from expressing their thoughts, or expressing the tyranny, baseness, deception and fraud by which these unprincipled pretenders get into, and exercise power -- witness the numerous prosecutions in different parts of the union, against democratic editors, for expressing their frauds and villainies during the last presidential contest.

Can it be possible, that a majority of the citizens of these United States, will suffer themselves to be galled into the support of measures, so inimical to the principles upon which our government was founded -- so inconsistent to the doctrines vindicated by the framers of our republican constitution -- so deleterious to the welfare, and happiness of the community, and so detestable in the eyes of the friends of equal liberty, and equal rights.

We trust an abler head will take the subject of disfranchisement into consideration, and expose to the people, its baseness, injustice and aristocracy.

OUR CURRENCY.

Our Democratic citizens and all other friends of a sound currency are looking with great anxiety for the action of our Le-

gislature now in session upon this important subject. It is one of great and of general interest, and we hope some early measures will be taken to have it disposed of. We can have, and we ought to have, a currency equal to specie. There is no difficulty about that, -- no hardship about it either, for those who are now loudest in its denunciation will be among the first to reap the benefits of such a measure. The rest of the State may not feel the evil so deeply as we do in St. Louis, but we want a speedy, as well as an effectual remedy. Our small channels of circulating are now filled entirely with the most filthy, tattered, illegible, irredeemable paper trash which has ever been dignified with the name of money. All of these, of course, are the issues of foreign corporations, from Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, and Louisiana. In three weeks the whole of this putrescent mass could be banished from the City without the slightest inconvenience or injury to any body in the operation, and with almost instantaneous benefit to all classes of the community. It is amazing that there should be found in the city a single intelligent and respectable citizen, who should be opposed to the banishment of small notes and of eradicating this loathsome nuisance with which our city has for years been infested. Many pretend to say that "we are opposed to small notes as well as you, and would as gladly have their places supplied with coin, but you cannot do it; it has become such a matter of habit to pay out and receive these notes, that your laws will be powerless to remedy the evil." This is idle twaddle; it is even worse -- it is either a foul libel upon the character and morality of our citizens, or else, indeed, have we sunk to the lowest depths of debasement. What confess that a law is a good one, its objects patriotic, and its effects beneficial, and yet maintain that the order-loving people of this city are too debased and degraded to be governed by good laws, and that they will therefore resist their execution! But this excuse thus impudently put forth has but a slender foundation in fact. There are no doubt in this city a few desperate characters who would put themselves in such an attitude; we maintain that there are sufficient here of totally opposite principles who possess patriotism, honesty, and public virtue, and who will see the laws faithfully executed. In anticipation of such a feeling existing in this city, even to a limited extent and among the most unworthy of our population, it should be the purpose of the Legislature to clothe the law itself with sufficient authority to ensure its faithful execution. To be forewarned, is to be forearmed. If penalties for the infraction of the law should be prescribed, special care should be had in reference to the hands into which its execution shall be placed. It should not be placed in the hands of its enemies to be strangled. It would be well not only to have a prosecuting officer whose particular duty it should be to give efficiency to the law, but some less objectionable mode of summoning jurors should be established.

There is no reason why any note of less denomination than five dollars should be seen in our shops, counting houses, in the market, or in the hands of our laboring citizens after the 15th day of January next. It would require, perhaps, six months longer to drive out the five dollar bills, without causing loss or inconvenience to the present holders; but at some future day, not very distant, they should be expelled in like manner.

From: Jefferson Inquirer, City of Jefferson,
Mo, Thursday, February 24, 1842, (Page
2, column 4).

SHIN PLASTERS. -- Our honorable City Council, we learn, have finally determined upon the issue of some \$3,000 of shinplasters! And, to amend the matter -- or to give it the character which ought properly to belong to it -- we learn they drew \$300, a day or two since, out of the city funds, to pay the expense of the issue! -- This, upon an arithmetical calculation, is a dead loss of 10 per cent. upon the amount which is proposed. Such legislation would destroy any corporation -- it killed a U. S. Bank, and it will the thriving city of Boonville. We hear that a memorial is about to be put afloat for repealing our city charter, and if we mistake not the character of a Democratic legislature, those who are looking to city resources for the means of profit, will have to cry out some of these days, "Othello's occupation's gone!" --

So the Whigs of Boonville are about to imitate their friends in Rocheport, and commence the issue of their shirt-tail shin-plasters -- \$300! drawn out of the city treasury to pay for the paper of \$3000 shin-plasters.

We are pleased to perceive that a memorial is about being started, to repeal the charter of this shinplaster city. We suggested some time since that it would come to this, as the only remedy to put down the violators of both constitution and law, and the debasers of the currency. A democratic legislature will apply the remedy of REPEAL, if this lawless practice is not otherwise suppressed, and those cities and incorporated towns that have thus abused their privileges may find themselves without a charter. The public mind is becoming aroused upon the subject, and will be further aroused. The constitution and laws will be vindicated, and their supremacy maintained.

If the law officers fail to do their duty, the law makers will do theirs.



City of Hannibal Missouri

State of Missouri)

County of Marion (ss

City of Hannibal)

I, Lillian M. Herman, City Clerk of the City of Hannibal, Marion County, Missouri do hereby certify that the attached is a true, full and complete copy of Ordinance # 63 as taken from my records at City Hall in Hannibal, Missouri.

(SEAL)

WITNESS MY HAND, and the corporate seal of the City of Hannibal, Mo. Done in my office this 12th day of July, 1972.

LILLIAN M. HERMAN, CITY CLERK

AN ORDINANCE

To authorize the treasurer of the City of Hannibal to borrow money

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Hannibal as follows:

Sec 1st The City Treasurer is hereby authorized and required to borrow for the City wherever he can obtain the same and as soon as may be a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars for which he shall give the promissory notes of the City in the following form

"Receivable for all city dues" The City of Hannibal will pay C. P. Heywood or bearer on demand without assignment or transfer _____ cents (in currency value received) at the office of the City treasurer when presented in sums of five dollars approved by ordinance of city Council November 17, 1862"

Sec 2- The evidences of indebtedness herein provided for shall be signed by the Clerk and passed by him to the Treasurer who shall give his receipt for the amount thus received and countersign the same before issue to the persons from whom the money may be borrowed: and the treasurer's receipts so given shall be placed on file in the City Clerk's office

Sec 3- That one fourth of said promissory notes shall be each for 50 cents- one fourth for 25 cents each- one fourth for 15 cents each and the remaining one fourth for 10 cents each.

Sec 4- The City Treasurer and his securities shall be liable to the City on his official bond as Treasurer for all money borrowed by virtue of this ordinance

Sec 5- The City Treasurer is hereby authorized and required to pay said promissory notes in currency. Whenever presented in sums of five dollars and for this purpose a special appropriation is hereby made of all the money received from the negotiation of said notes of the city which shall be converted into the notes or currency of the United States and Retained for this purpose.

Approved November 17, 1862.

B. Stillwell, Mayor

1/5
From: Jefferson Inquirer, City of Jefferson, Mo.
Thursday, December 30, 1841. (Page 2,
columns 3 and 4).

"ST. LOUIS SHIN PLASTERS."

We ask attention to the following article from the Missouri Sentinel. It exposes most justly the pretence of the St. Louis press, that the illegal practices of the county court and the city authorities, are exempt, or ought to be exempt from the animadversions of the country press.

The violation of the constitution and the laws, by the debasement of the currency -- the unwarranted and high-handed measure of a county court and of the city authorities, giving a currency to the STATE, should be condemned every where; and we have only wondered at the timidity, with which a portion of the Democratic press, have been possessed on this subject.

Suppose the counties of Cole, of Morgan, of Cooper, the cities of Jefferson and of Boonville; should attempt to create a currency, by the issue of thousands of shin-plasters; and they have the same right as St. Louis and her county court; what would be said by the people and the press of the country? Their condemnation would be united and universal. What charm then is there in the city of St. Louis, that it should be exempt from the same condemnation? -- The constitution and the law condemns the practice of St. Louis, it is in violation of both; it tends to corrupt and debase the currency and demoralize the people, by familiarizing them with the violations of the laws, and yet the country press is silent!! Are they ready to surrender themselves to the Whig policy, which derives the precious metals from circulation, and fills that circulation with shinplasters? Are they ready for this? If they are not, let them speak out like men, and warn the people of the danger, before other county courts, and other incorporated cities, resort to the same baneful policy, before the State is deluged with such depreciated trash.

From the Missouri Sentinel.

ST. LOUIS SHIN PLASTERS.

The city and county of St. Louis are both engaged in issuing one, two and three dollar bills, by virtue of their corporate authority, and these bills are circulating freely as money in that city and county. Although there is a law upon our statute books positively prohibiting the circulation of any note of a less denomination than five dollars, some of the city papers are advocating the circulation of these notes, and indirectly tell the citizens of other sections of the State, that if the people of St. Louis county sanction it, it is no business of their's. This to us is strange doctrine. If St. Louis county is not an integral portion of the State of Missouri -- if she is not under the protection and subject to the laws of the same -- if she does not reap every advantage, and share every responsibility, in equal proportions with every other county, then, in such case, perhaps it is no business of ours whether she observes our State laws or not. But if St. Louis county be a por-

tion of the State of Missouri, (and who will say to the contrary?) her citizens are as much bound to preserve the laws inviolate as any other portion. And if the position assumed by these editors -- that it is no business of ours to meddle, rect, the same right belongs to the citizens of every other county in the State. And if in this one respect, that position be admitted, then in almost any other respect other counties may declare the same thing, and hence, the Constitution and laws of the State are mere cyphers.

But further, that this business of manufacturing and circulating shin plasters by the city and county of St. Louis, is a matter with which other sections of the State have no connection, is erroneous from the following consideration. These notes or shin plasters, are not intended to pass merely in that city and county, and if they were, it would be utterly impossible to confine their circulation exclusively to such limits; and hence, the liability of the whole surrounding country to be flooded by them, makes it the business of every section subject to such liability, to aid in the suppression of such a species of currency; because such a currency is fraught with serious injury to any community amongst whom it circulates.

Again. It is not only the privilege, the Right, but the DUTY, of all good citizens of the State to aid in the maintenance and support of the laws; therefore, as a Sentinel on the ramparts of the State Constitution and Laws, we deem it a duty to warn the public against the impolicy of such a false and injurious system of finance as that resorted to by these St Louis financiers.

We also call upon every good citizen of all sections and creeds, of all religions and politics to set their faces against the circulation of these notes. Let no man touch them who does not wish to see the little amount of specie now in circulation amongst us destroyed. Let no man touch them who does not wish to be regarded as an enemy to the Laws and Constitution of the State. Let no man touch them who does not wish to be identified with the shin plaster party. Let no man touch them who does not wish to aid in fixing bloated and falso estimates upon the prices of labor and produce. -- And above all, let no man who is the enemy of the swindleing operations of irresponsible corporations of all descriptions, touch, taste or handle these notes, and then the St. Louis people can have their full enjoyment of the blessings of the circulation of this diabolical and spurious trash.

ST. LOUIS SHIN PLASTERS.

The Democratic press throughout the State are coming to the rescue, and raising their warning voices against the gross abuse and violations of law, practiced by the county court and city authorities of St. Louis.

The silence of country friends, while the Argus was denouncing the press of this place, for exposing these abuses and warning the people of the danger, created with us some alarm; but that alarm has ceased -- the press has spoken, and in unison with it we will witness the thunderings of the people, against all such high-handed outrages, and the whole catalogue of shin plaster abominations.

The following from the Ozark Eagle, we commend most heartily to our readers, and with it exclaim. "Let the State Legislature pass strong laws prohibiting the issue of this abominable trash." Yes, and let the people send members who will have the nerve to do

it, and not surrender to a Moneyed Influence.

CORPORATION SHIN PLASTERS.

The subjoined articles, relative to the St. Louis Shinplasters, we copy from the Missouri Sentinel; and Jefferson Inquirer, and bespeak for them an attentive perusal.-- We have always viewed the practice of issuing shin plasters by public corporations, as unconstitutional, pebosing to the morals of the people, and at war with the spirit of our free institutions. Ever since the suspension of 1837, this worthless trash has been thrust upon the public by the different city corporations, with reckless effrontery worthy of a Biddle! These corporations are nearly all insolvent, and they resort to this miserable expedient, for the double purpose of swindling the people, and sustaining for the present, their tottering credit. -- We know nothing at present about the financial credit of the city of St. Louis, but we should judge from the fact of her officers issuing this irredeemable currency, that she is wholly involvent. It is now time that this infamous system of plunder should cease. The people, goaded to desperation by bank plunder, are determined not to be swindled out of their labor and property by the dandy financiers of insolvent City Corporations. There is one way, and one only of stopping this wholesale system of robbery. Let the State Legislatures pass strong laws, prohibiting the issuing of this abominable trash. Let it be made a penitentiary crime, for any public corporation to issue or circulate this fraudulent species of currency. The Democratic Legislatures owe this to their plundered constituents, and we hope they will not shrink from a fearless performance of their duty. Let them also compel the banks to resume specie payments, or forfeit their charters, and wind up the rotten concerns, for the benefit of duped defrauded billholders. This done, the people will have a sound, convertible and healthy currency, and the country will again resume its wonted prosperity. Let the Democratic press speak out on the subject of these Corporation Shinplasters. They owe it to their principles, to the sacred memory of the illustrious fathers of Democracy, to take a decided stand against this growing corruption; and we hope that no pusillanimous truckling, or time serving expediency, will deter them from speaking out the sentiments and wishes of the people, on this subject. The whole brood of shinplaster venders, and their pensioned advocates, must and will be put down.

1/5
From: Jefferson Inquirer, City of Jefferson,
Mo., Thursday, February 3, 1842, (Page
2, column 3).

MORE SHIN-PLASTERS -- THE WHIG POLICY

We cut the following from the St. Louis Republican.

Boonville City Scrip.-- The Boonville Observer says: We understand, and we are glad to hear it, that our City Council, at their last meeting, determined to issue -----thousand dollars worth of scrip, in notes of one, two and three dollars, merely for the purpose of accommodating the citizens with small change. So far as we have learned, this measure meets the approbation of every one. Indeed no reasonable objection has yet occurred to us. At all events, the city can lose nothing by it; and we do not think it possible for the notes to depreciate, since it will be the interest of every one to sustain their credit, and since they will be issued to city creditors only, and to such as may want them for change, on deposit of larger bills. Before the repudiation of the Cairo Bank, the small notes of that Bank constituted the principal portion of our circulation. Now, these are not current; and since the number of small notes of other banks is comparatively small, we are left almost entirely without change. Indeed it is impossible to get a five dollar bill changed without suffering a heavy discount.

Thus it will be seen that the usurpations of the City of St. Louis, are extending themselves to Boonville, and that the reign of Whig shin-plasters is about to be complete.

The principal reason assigned for this violation of law, and debasement of the currency, is to supply the place of the Cairo notes! We predicted, months ago, that if the lawless hand of the city authorities of St. Louis, and the county court of that county, was not stayed, that their example would extend itself, until every town and county within her influence, and controlled by whig counsels, would commence the manufacture of shin-plasters. The object of the whigs is to drive every hard dollar out of circulation, fill their place with vile trash; and then turn and upbraid the Democracy with this worthless currency, and CLAMOUR for another Biddle Bank.

The Boonville Observer, even proposes to go further than the St. Louis manufacturers; it proposes to receive Bank paper upon deposit, and to give out shin-plasters in exchange! Huzza for the BOONVILLE EXCHEQUER.

We understand a Head Officer of our town, is urging the establishment of a mint of shin-plasters in our city, for the relief of the people! Thus we go, and thus the whigs will go where they have the power, until the democracy of the county shall rally, and put down all such rotten concerns. In vain does the constitution of Missouri prohibit the establishment of banks, except one bank and five branches; in vain does the law denounce its anathemas, against all who manufacture and put in circulation such illegal stuff; it all argues nothing in whig ears, and when they can so manage as to get possession of power in a city, incorporated town or county court, they betake themselves to the manufacture of their favorite shirt-tail currency, their abominable shin-plasters, and next to "robbing the Exchequer."

The people have one remedy which they can apply, even if the law is not administered, and that is repeal! Repeal! REPEAL!!! the incorporation that thus violate both, law and constitution.-- Let

the evil extend, and it will come to this, and if there is no other remedy, we will hoist that banner.

But there is a law, and whether we have officers that will enforce it, will be ascertained when "the evil day comes upon us." The following is the act.

"No person unauthorised by law, shall intentionally create, or put in circulation as a circulating medium; any note, bill check or ticket, purporting that any money will be paid to the receiver or holder thereof, or that it will be received in payment of debts, or to be used as a currency, or medium of trade in lieu of money."

2. "If any person issue, put into circulation, sign, or counter-sign, or endorse, any such note, bill, check, or ticket, he shall be indicted and fined, not less than one hundred, nor more than three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than twelve months.

Read this good people of Missouri; it is the law of your State; open your eyes and keep them open, until you are satisfied who of your fellow citizens are for law, and who for shin-plasters--then draw your own conclusions; common sense will be sufficient to point to you the inevitable consequences of a disregard of law.

E.F. Williamson

Edwill + Berry

State Savings Assn 1857 - 1864 1871 1883

Claplin Allen + Co 1857 1864 1871 1884

Leperre + Richard

H. Hume + Co

R. Scott + Bros

W + H.V.

Jacob Vogel 50¢ note

Probably one of a series issued by all storekeepers listed on back of note.

Issued in 1858 or 1859 because 1857 directory contains all names but Mandlebaum, Schunicht and Steinmeier's brothers and 1859 directory has all of them and 1860 directory does not contain Saxony Mills.

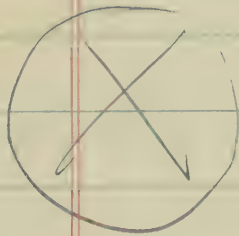
Saxony Mills	Lombard St betw 3 rd & 4 th	mill
F. J. Heitkamp	{ 214 S Fourth 201 S Fifth	grocer
H Steinmeier & Bros	366 S Fifth	grocers
John Nicholson	281 S Fifth	grocer
S E Mandlebaum	299 S Fifth	grocer
Jacob Vogel	334 S Third	grocer
Otto Monning	255 S Fourth	Hardware & cutlery
John Edman	164 S Fourth	Grocer
John T Schunicht	285 S Fifth	Dry goods
Buddecke & Droege	323 S Fourth 323 S Fifth	Dry goods
Charles Beckman	329 S Fifth	notions
J C Tiemeyer	{ 134 Biddle 193 S Fourth	Tobacconist

CENTS 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ CENTS

this bill will be received
for Twelve & $\frac{1}{2}$ Cents at
the
Missouri Exchange Bank
in St Louis.

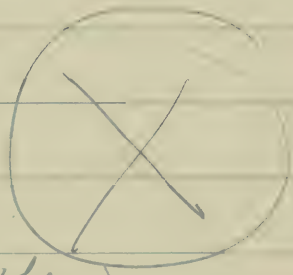
St Louis, October 1st 1819

Wm M. O'Hara



No —

Vignette of
Child in
Oval



Treasurer

of the

CITY OF ST LOUIS

Pay to Hospital or bearer on demand the sum of
TEN DOLLARS out of any money in the Treasury
appropriated to Hospital

Auditors
office May 1st 1842
St Louis

Vignette
of a seated
lady of woman

compt. (ship)

Audt

FIVE

Auditors Office

Vignette of St Louis
Levee & Market House

St Louis June 1, 1841

5

5

5

(Same wording
as above)

FIVE

5

The \$100 is generally the same
with a vignette of an office building
5 stories high in center

"
Keep your bills at home and
not trouble us with your trash

St Louis Merchants"

This above was written on the back of a
50 cent note of Shade + Ashe, St Charles, Mo
1819 -

There is a $12\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ note of the set
and 2 different types of 25 ¢ notes

Brother has one in Chicago has $12\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$
Mrs Vaughn has ~~one~~ but wants
to keep it for her son.

C.R. McCoy
Jan 1886

Vol 7 Cum. Cont

226, 234 270 288 353 381

385 387 396 398 444 503

314 334 359 380, 383

403 454 499 523

Cases # 51,

and # 137

(Nov term 1852)
Tuesday Oct 5, 1852
indictment

Let Jan 22, 1853
(Jan term 1853)

Samuel D Page

By D. Bacon

On 3/30/53 fined by jury \$1000⁰⁰ bond

128 Jan 1853

12 Hearing counterfeited
money

State v Johnston

Tuesday Oct 5, 1852

Indictments came
out for all Illegal
Banking.

32, 33, 37, 51

137, 128, 54

Edward Chase 32

John Simonds 54

Calvin Case 33

Robert H. Kellogg - James H. Kellogg

James Harrison 37

James H. Lucas + John Simonds
128

These and Pay & Bacon case
dismissed

Dec 5, 1853

Supreme Court removed case

Mr. Shubkegel at the Comptrollers Office in St Louis told me that during the 1907 panic a bunch of fellows were getting \$1⁰⁰ John Smith checks and going over to Muscontah all to a saloon to spend them. A check for \$1⁰⁰ would be passed for \$3⁰⁰ because of the large "3" in the checks which would give them free drinks and over \$2⁰⁰ in change.

Shot Tower at Herculaneum
Hill 150 feet high. Tower erected in 1809
John Nicholas Macleod erected first
shot making establishment west of
Pittsburgh.

Shot used during Battle of N. O. and place of
tower commemorated by ^{J.S.} Laughter 1812

Knapp J. L. Hist of Banking in U.S. (1903)

p 780 ~~by~~

St Louis Gazette 1817

A. J. McCulloch Loan Office Experiment in Mo
Union of Mo. Bulletin vol. XV # 34 Solid Ground Series
Aug 1914 p 8

Bankers Magazine Jan 1863 p 568

Aug 1861 p 156

St Louis Republic Dec 16, 1862

Fractional
local note
?

Group 8

{ Page Bacon & Co
Lucas & Simonds
E. W. Clarke & Bro

Will redeem
Add in Bankers
Magazine Mar 1853

Bankers Magazine Sept 1871, p 168

\$20⁰⁰ Bank of St Louis

MRS. ERIC NEWMAN
6450 CECIL AVENUE
CLAYTON, MISSOURI

See Scharff on
Herculanum

At south end of flat Area where Joachim River flows into Mississippi is bluff on which shot tower was erected in 1809. The Bluff has been quarried away in part and the Railroad cut through (~~ST L MO~~) MR + BTRK)

Herculanum was founded in 1809 when Moses Austin and Samuel Hammond bought the land to smelt lead & make shot since it was a better location than St Genevieve and hauling by river could be done.

There is a marker put up by the Daughters of the War of 1812 stating shot for the Battle of New Orleans was made there. It is the first shot tower west of the Alleghany Mts. The shot was dropped off the cliff.

Mr. Simpson, Mgr of St Joe lead plant still there says there are a few shot ~~towers~~ made in tower still in town: also kettle is at Arrow Rock.

He says M. R + BTRK RR 1907 scrip sold for 25¢ cash if you could find negroes who wanted to sell it.

Buildings shown on CITY OF ST. LOUIS BILL
dated ~~1845~~ 1843

Old Planters' House-on Fourth Street.

First Congregational Unitarian Church
Fourth corner Pine.

Rev. Wm. C. Eliot, Pastor.

Act of 3/2/61

12 Stat L 78

36th Cong. Sec 11
Chap LXVIII

Authority to borrow \$ 10,000,000 , Not under \$1000
denominations.

If loan can't be obtained, President may issue
Treasury notes not less than 50-

Holder may exchange for stock or bonds in sums of \$500.
~~may be~~ shall be received in payment of all debt
due U. S.

Redeemable at call or maturity

Interest to be paid as designated by Sec
of Treasury.

June 30, 1862 → deadline for issuance of notes

{ Sec of Treasury.
Sec of Loans + Currency

On \$300 No note

Picture of Jackson identical to picture
in Century ~~Magazine~~ Magazine Vol 36 p62 (1888)

Major Genl Francis P. Blair Jr (p63)
long whiskers
Lyon with whiskers p 64

Picture of Ben McCullough Compd Genl
operating in Mo in
Rebellion Record by ^{Frank} Moore
p 82

Rebel Session Nov 7, 1861 act
Bonds \$1 to \$500 ^{3 5 + 7 years}
~~over \$~~

Henry W. Lyday }
William Shields } Commissioners
Thomas H. Murray }

The State of Missouri

Issues of the Rebel Government dated Jefferson City January 1, 1862

#20 ~~January 1st, 1862~~ Eng'd by A. Malus, N.O.

Due "Three Years after Date"

1. Cream paper

2. Blue paper

Due "Five Years after Date"

1A Cream paper

2A Blue paper

Endorsements:

~~As above some have the following written text~~

"3" ~~written over~~ "2" of date

"4" written over "2" of date

"Prior to Nov 1861" on back

"Int from July 1, 1863" on front

"Int from Aug 1, 1863" on front

#10 ~~January 1st 1862~~ "F Knell, lith" under vignette on some notes

"D. Weil Eng" on some notes. Some notes have scalloped border designs while others have a perimeter line.

Cream paper

Blue paper

Endorsements

"Prior to 1st Novbr 1861" written on stamped on back

"Int from 1st Oct 1864" written on front

~~Int from 1st Oct 1864~~

"4" written over "2" in date

#5 January 1st 1862. "D. Weil Eng" on some notes

Cream paper

Blue paper

Endorsements:

"Prior to 1st Novbr 1861" stamped on reverse

"Int from Aug 1, 1863" written on front

"Int from 1st Oct 1864" written on front

"4" written over "2" in date

9 #3 ~~January~~ Blue tinted paper
on back of Bill of Exchange
on back of Bank Check

10 #2 Cream Colored Paper

"4" written over "2" in date

14 #1 Cream Colored Paper on back of bank check

12 Blue tinted paper on back of bank check

7, 8, 11, 11A, 13, 14A

don't exist

Issues of

Paper ~~with with fibres~~ watermarked ~~with~~ T C C & Co. or W. T. & Co. or
~~with pink silk threads and unwatermarked~~

15. Watermarked ~~T C C & Co~~ W. T. & Co

16. " "

17. " W T & Co

" T C C & Co

~~unwatermarked~~ with red silk threads and unwatermarked

18. ~~watermarked~~ " " " " " "

watermarked W T & Co

" T C C & Co

19. unwatermarked

20. unwatermarked

21. "

Issues of the Union Government

~~Defence~~ Defence Warrants of the State of Missouri authorized Oct 18, 1861
 secured by pledge of stock in the Bank of the State of Missouri. Written dates.
 or printed dated in 1862

\$ 5 *

State Seal on left ~~Heal~~ on right
 Green overprint of denomination

\$ 10

\$ 10

\$ 20 *

\$ 50 *

\$ 100 *

\$ 1000 *

DEFENCE WARRANT in Roman
 " in Capitals on first line
 " in Old English type
 " in old English type on first line

dated June 25, 1864 no overprint

\$ 5 hitting on top line arched

\$ 10 hitting ^{on} top line ~~is~~ arched

\$ 20

\$ 50

Nelms says

No 1/1/62 Mo Confeds on utmp paper
No request for Mo Def Bonds on utmp paper
1/1/3 W + Co, ~~T.C.C.~~ T.C.C. + Co, ~~no~~ such threads with
444⁵⁰ 400 W T + Co

\$1⁰⁰ 1862 Jan 1. found on Bank of Louisiana
Bank of the Louisiana State Bank
Union Bank
Bank of America
Canal Bank
Bank of New Orleans

None on Bill of Exch

2⁰⁰ 1/1/62 ~~blank~~ reverse only
4 over 2 on date

3⁰⁰ 1/1/62 Plain back
Canal Bank check
Bill Exchange (std form)

Who is man pictured
Jackson &
~~McCullough~~

5⁰⁰

Blue paper
White paper

"Prior to 1st Novbr 1861" ~~printed~~ ^{rubbed stamp} on reverse (blue + white)

"Int. from 1st Oct 1864" written on front in red
Int from ~~Aug~~ Aug 1, 1863 written on front in red

"D. Weil Eng" on some notes + not others

Date was
written
1862 to
1864
by
Yours

10⁰⁰

Blue paper
White paper

Scalloped ~~ends~~ ends on side panels

Straight ~~lined~~ ^{lined} ends of side panels

F. ~~Kn~~ Kno??

Lith " under vignette on some

"D. Weil Eng" on some notes

"Prior to 1st Novbr 1861" ~~printed~~ ^{rubbed stamp} on back

" " " " written on back

"Int from 1st Oct 1864" written on front in red — date
altered to 1864 from 1862 by overwriting

maybe
Knoeth
ch
Knoll

\$20 Blue paper
White paper
Three years
Five years

"Paid to Nov 1861" written on back

"Int from ~~July~~ July, 1863" written in red on front

"Int from Aug, 1863" " " " " "

overdate 4 over 2

overdate 3 over 2

(no int endorsement)

The Bank of the South
at St. Louis did not have
power to issue notes but
this was avoided by
issuing money notes
at St. Louis signed by
parent bank payable
at St. Louis office

Bank of the —
Circulation \$135,000
in 1819
Circulation 141,000
in 1820
Circulation 14,402.00 4/12
Circulation 13,402.00 4/12
and of notes & money on account of
the bank in 1817

PERIODICAL CALL SLIP

Title

Date

Vol.

No.

RETURN PERIODICALS TO LOAN DESK

NAME

RESIDENCE

A separate slip for each work is necessary.

Washington University Library

Gov Cruzat made fur
current according to
quality
first quality 40¢ per lb
second 30
third 20

Trappers got receipts
called "bonds"

Ad in Mo Intell 3/24/21
of ST Torrey of Shelbyville
Ky to ~~print~~ engrave notes
on watermark paper
50% of Philadelphia process
is difficult to counterfeit as
any

JUL 15 '36

Borrower's Card must be shown
with this slip

371.2

215-11

Call
Number

Add vol., date, ed., series if necessary
or useful

Overdue books are subject to a fine
of 5 cents a day

Author

E. E. Evans

Title

Home Room

Name

T. L. Loper

Address

Wanda City, Md.

Washington University Library
CALL SLIP

A separate slip for each work is necessary.

Bank of St Louis 1813-1819

All citizens behind it.

Notes 2 for 1

Capital \$150,000 with 150,000 from territory

Penalty 5% per month

Branch capital 50,000
no power to issue

Benton v Lucas, duel

Land speculation

Bank of Missouri 1817-1821

Ang Chouteau pres

\$250,000 capital & 100,000 from territory

Penalty 5% per month

Notes (~~50,000~~) outstanding
2 for 1 limit

Max outstanding 140,000

At failure 21/2% 84,301

Sent for 5% per month penalty
Anderson v Bank of Mo (1822)
Sup Ct Mo

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
SCHEDULE CARD—FOR STUDENT'S USE

DIRECTIONS (1) FILL IN SUBJECT NUMBER AND ROOM NUMBER
(2) KEEP THIS CARD

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	
9-10							Subj. No. Room
10-11							Subj. No. Room
11-12							Subj. No. Room
12-1							Subj. No. Room
1-2							Subj. No. Room
2-3							Subj. No. Room
3-4							Subj. No. Room
4-5							Subj. No. Room

5-31-60M A5

STUDENT KEEPS THIS CARD

Edwards — up to 1811 ①
most business in
winter

Needles pens & sheets of
paper were used for
small change — Cash.

~~Spanish silver became~~
the standard

Pelts became standard of
value racoon $12\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ lb
deer 40¢
Otter 5.00

Under Spanish law notes
were payable in peltry unless
milled dollars were stipulated
Peltry was 25% less valuable than
cash — Houck

JUL 14 '36

Borrower's Card must be shown
with this slip

822.2

M86Z

Call
Number

Add vol., date, ed., series if necessary
or useful

Overdue books are subject to a fine
of 5 cents a day

Author

Manning R. G.

Title

Shakespeare as

a Dramatic Artist

Name

Union P. Quentin

Address

3259 Heyward

Washington University Library
CALL SLIP

A separate slip for each work is necessary.

Loan Office Certificates
Gibbs & Co., mach. foundry
1824-27 Foreign Banks &
Bank bills

County warrants - to be
issued in small denominations

Wildcat Certificates

1824-1833 Branch Bank
of U. S.

1832-37 Commercial Bank
of Cincinnati (agency)

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
SCHEDULE CARD—FOR STUDENT'S USE
 DIRECTIONS (1) FILL IN SUBJECT NUMBER AND ROOM NUMBER
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12-1							Subj. No. Room
1-2							Subj. No. Room
2-3							Subj. No. Room
3-4							Subj. No. Room
4-5							Subj. No. Room

5-31-60M A5

STUDENT KEEPS THIS CARD

The deer skins were warehoused⁽²⁾
and warehouse receipts were
used and used as currency
Knox p. 780

In 1818 New Madrid County
wanted cotton made legal
tender at $\frac{2}{3}$ Nashville price
— Hovey p. 131

\$12000 in specie came to St. L.
from Spain for troops
Knox

Small denomination complained
of because of counterfeits
as noted in Editorial in
Mo. Intelligencer 10/7/1820

JUL 9 '36

Borrower's Card must be shown
with this slip

136.73 ~~4~~ 54

B 7 9 1

} Call
Number

Add vol., date, ed., series if necessary
or useful

Overdue books are subject to a fine
of 5 cents a day

Author

Brooks

Title

Psych. of Ed

Name

H Clay

Address

Winwood

Washington University Library
CALL SLIP

A separate slip for each work is necessary.

Boatmen's Savings Inst 1847

Clay County Savings Inst 1851

Benevolent Savings Inst 1853

German Savings Inst. 1853

Mechanics Savings Inst of St Louis 1853

Mutual Savings Institution 1853

~~St Louis Savings Institution~~ 1853

~~Western Savings Institution~~ 1855

~~Six Penny Savings Institution~~ 1855

Mound City Savings Inst 1855

Dime Savings Institution 1855

Dollar Savings Institution 1855

Farmers & Mechanics Savings Inst 1855

Independence Savings Institution 1855

Mechanics & Orphans Saving Institution 1855

Merchants & Hf's Savin. Institution 1855

~~St Louis & Carondelet Savin Institution~~ 1855

~~State Savings Institution~~ 1855

Chicago Savings Institution 1857

The Emigrant Savings Institution 1857

Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank 1857

First Ward Savings Institution 1857

(changed to Union Banking Inst. in 1864)

Franklin Savings Inst. 1857

Hannibal Savings Institution 1857

Jackson Savings Institution 1857

Kansas City Savings Inst 1857

Laclede Savings Institution 1857

Loan & Savings Institution of St Louis 1857

Peoples Savings Institution 1857

Platte Savings Institution 1857

Real Estate Savings Institution 1857

St. Germaine Savings Bank 1857

St. Joseph Mutual Savings Institution 1857

~~St. Joseph Savings Institution~~ 1857

~~St. Joseph Savings Institution~~ 1857

Edina Savings Institution 1859

Saline Savings Inst 1857

Union Savings Inst 1857

United States Savings Inst 1857

O'Fallon Savings Bank 1861

Livingston Loan & Savings Institution 1861

Palmyra Savings Inst 1861

Richmond Savings Assn 1861

States Savings Association of St Louis 1861

Exchange Bank of Mo	1857
Bank of St Louis	1857
Farmers Bank of Mo	1857
Mechanics Bank of St Louis	1857
Merchants Bank of St Louis	1857
Southern Bank of St L	1857
City Bank of St L	1857
Union Bank of Mo	1859?
Western Bank of Mo	1857
Bank of State of Mo	1857

Northern Bank of Missouri (power of issue) Act appv Nov 23, 1857
 Not effective ^{only} if City Bank of St Louis doesn't organize
 On March 2, 1859 City Bank act and 1857 ^{and incorp} were repealed
 and new bank incorporated absolutely under
 name of Northern Bank of Mo.

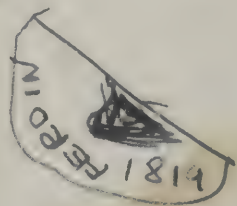
Clinton County Savings Institute	1863
Greene County Savings Institution	1863
Mason Savings Institution	1863
North St Louis Savings Institution	1863

Union Savings Association of St Louis	
Platt County Savings Association	1864
Admission Bank of St Louis	1864
Clay County Savings Association	1865
Mechanics Savings Ass of St Louis	1865
National Loan Bank (1% of profits to soldiers orphans home)	1865
Savannah Savings Institute	1865

Total 55,

1819 Spanish Dollar
cut in half -

~~lower~~



Found July 5, 1940
near N.W. corner of Old
Rock House
Cor. Commercial Alley & Chestnut
under old sidewalk
2 feet below grade

Probably counterfeit
and circulated
by Murrel gang who
had hideout at Keokuk

1863 \$5²⁰ U S Note with
number on back is not an error
It is a variety of the issue &
is known on all denominations

Sales of Public Land in Massachusetts

Area

1818	154,525.84
1819	297,333.55
1820	46,922.99
1821	107,877.95
1822	31,135.23

DR. SAMUEL E. NEWMAN
ROOMS 603-606 METROPOLITAN BUILDING
St. Louis, Mo.

Hours: 11 to 12 and by appointment.

Phone: Jefferson 4141

Name

R

Date

In 1857 Legislature authorized
to permit banks in St. Louis
all became national banks
Merchants
Mechanics
Southern
Exchange
Farmers
and
Savington
Bank of St. Louis

State sold its stock in Bank of State of
Mo to private interests in 1866 and
became an affair in 1876 after becoming
a national bank.

Know Hist of Banking in U.S. p 779-793

In 1839 Bank of State of Mo only
would take paper when redemption
in specie was possible and this
caused a furor but made the
paper of the bank as good or better
than gold all over the west.
Reuben approved of this but

DR. SAMUEL E. NEWMAN
ROOMS 603-606 METROPOLITAN BUILDING
St. Louis, Mo.

Hours: 11 to 12 and by appointment.

Phone: Jefferson 4141

Name.....

R

Date.....

It was crushed in 1841 when
our state paper was deported.

As high as
~~\$100,000~~ \$100,000 & ~~more~~ in specie
was brought back into the west
Mexico & Spanish possessions ~~in~~ from
~~1820~~ after Santa Fe between
1821 and 1843. \$3,000,000 of
goods taken down there.

Act approved Feb 24, 1815
3 Stat L. 213

Issuing of Treasury notes

not to exceed \$25,000,000

signers get 75¢ per hundred

notes less than 100⁰⁰ payable to bearer and shall bear
no interest - higher may bear interest

Redeemable for funded debt.

Good for payments due U.S.

See 13 Peters 176

2 Mason's C.C.R. 1

Thorndike v U.S. Fed Case 13987

See other acts

Feb 25, 1813 ch 27

Mar 4, 1814 ch 18

Dec 26, 1814 ch 56

Feb 25, 1815 ch 56

Feb 24, 1819 ch 13

May 3, 1822 ch 47

Oct 12, 1837 ch 2

May 21, 1838 ch 82

Mar 2 1839 ch 37

Jan 31, 1842 ch 2

Apr 15 1842 ch 26

Aug 31, 1842 ch 287

Mar 3 1843 ch 81

Rosecrans Huston 10⁰⁰ Brown
1884 —

Middle 1.75

Newington .75

Langsdorf 2.30

Brothman 1.60

June 1, 1936

Our shops are now known
as F/E Food Shops

The same high standards of
food + services that were established
in 1923 will be maintained in every
respect.

There is no change in

management ownership or
organization

It honors Sander's Shop 2x

May 30, 1839 #433 Only one warrant to a
person

Apr 1, 1841 #731 No warrants over \$10⁰⁰
were issued — mentions 10⁰⁰, 5⁰⁰ + less than
5

June 7, 1842 #994
bonds of city for outstanding warrants

June 21, 1842 ordinance 1017
to redeem treas warrants by bond issue
of \$100,000 —

Report of
Comptroller James Fortune
October 1, 1861

In City Hall
Municipal Library

Warrants first issued on June 18, 1861

and now (10/1/61) there is 108,035⁰⁰ outstanding of \$120,000.

It is now at a premium over the best currency
During July, Aug + Sept much inconvenience was
suffered from delay incurred in securing the notes.
Legislature should have permitted larger issue.
Recommends small denominational notes
in amt of \$400,000 or else public will fall
back on "deleterious promises to pay and inaugurate
an era of 'plasters'."

On 3/1/62 City of St Louis had "depreciated currency"

58,645.00	Union Bank
35,000	St Louis Bank
32,000	Farmers Bk
30,000	Western Bk

27,256 Current money

3/20/62 Daniel G Taylor, Mayor sent message
to creditors to explain defaults of city and
give hopes + allay fears.

Act of 3/23/62 An Act to amend an act ^{entitled} an act for
the relief of the city of St Louis

(George K. Budd)
City Treasurer & City Comptroller made Commissioners
Others removed

new notes to replace worn & mutilated notes
\$300,000 additional issue subject to action
of common council

Act of 4/18/65 to amend charter of St Charles

~~Authorized~~ \$15,000 warrants signed by mayor
& Treas not over \$200 denom
Approval by City Council

George K Budd was Compt in 1864-65

Robert A Watt was Comptroller in 1865

James Bach City Treas

R E Kroeger City Treas

Adolph E Kroeger City Treas

M. E. Sursky Treas in 1868

Taylor's "Sketch Book"

Circulation { 180,000 in 1868 Apr
193,000 in 1868 Oct
272,104 in 1870 June
1870 Oct

Mayor Nathan Cole's message of 6/28/70 shows
Sursky was indicted for embezzlement of city funds & filed

~~7/1~~
~~7/1~~

~~Am Bk note Co~~ burned after redemption 272,104

~~Balance # 1,339~~

Outstanding as per Compt report

Outstanding ~~4/12/70~~ # 272,104
~~as per report~~

Burned from 5/12/70 to
3/31/71

272,104

Engraved by Am Bk note Co
from 6/12/61 to 7/1/69

670,106. 00

Amt Reported burned from
Oct 20, 1863 to 3/31/71

649,187 00

Still outstanding
as calculated

20,919. 00

Report made 4/11/71 by Treasurer Daniel B Taylor

Oct 10/1871

4/11/71 Am Bk note Co reports outstanding
Redeemed to 10/7/71
should be outstanding

20,919.

15630

5289

Investigating committee reports outstanding
less

50,002

15630

Outstanding

34372

April 9, 1872

Redeemed from 4/10/71 to 4/8/72 22,836

which is more than Am Bk note
Co said were outstanding &

Committee report leaves 27166 outstanding

Oct 8, 1872

Redeemed 4/8 to 10/7/72 1590 more

Bal^{out} according to committee 25,576

4/7/73 Redeemed 4/9/72 to 4/7/73 2264

Bal out acc to comm 24902

Redeemed 4/7/73 to 4/13/74 754 —

Redeemed 4/13/74 to 4/12/75 487

to 4/10/76 346

to 4/9/77 212

In 1878 there were only
2426 of 1873 were outstanding

Stanley Shuchat 3866 Flora

Mar 24 80
with Sam Sevens

1861 City Treasury warrants

James H Lucas

D.H. Armstrong

Levis C Gartner

} Committee

Committee wrote to Erastus Wells on
May 22, 1862 that City Treas warrants
would not be cancelled. Balance will be
issued as needed.

\$ 180,132 Treas Warrants issued in report
of Compt 3/7/63

~~Bal. 4/13/63 \$136,355.80 (3)~~

Act of March 23, 1863 for relief of S.H.
~~increased authorized issue~~

It had reached limit then and late

Commissioners turned it over to new ones

"A" Plate were ^{used} ~~authorized~~ by second act
to distinguish from orig issue

3

In 1807 Judge JBC Lucas purchased a residence at St Louis from Pierre du Chouquette & wife for \$600 payable in peltries.

Vol 3 U.S. immediately established post office.
P 62 on acquisition of Louisiana. Postage 25 to 75¢ a letter. From New England a letter was often 3 months en route

p 191 In 1818 people of New Madrid petitioned that cotton be made legal tender at $\frac{2}{3}$ Nashville price.

1, 25 Specie currency of one dollar was worth Peltry currency for quite a period.
See Standard

First banking was ad by Wilkinson & Price that they have bills of exchange on the govt for sale in 1808

In 1817 Stephen R. Wiggins had a brokers office in St. L.

Govt Land Office established in 1818 at Franklin Jackson & St Louis To facilitate land purchases by order of Sec of Treas William H Crawford in 1818 banknotes of Bank of Georgetown have made necessary for land purchases.

In 1818 to 1819
Chouquette and wife
with 7000000 at
price of 5¢ per
acre

McLean says in letter of 8/9/19 to Crawford

"Bills of ^{the} Bank of Kentucky" (with branches at
~~Fredricksburg, Lynchburg, & Bladensburg~~
Louisville Shelbyville Lexington + Paris)
"formed a ^{very} considerable part of the circulating
medium of this country"; and inasmuch
particularly as the whole of our capital stock had
been, by an article of our association, exclusively
paid in ^{with} such bills "

This letter is to explain ^{recent} withdrawal of
specie (\$163,690) from Bank of Kentucky &
Bank of U.S. at Louisville.

Letter of 2/2/21 from Bk of Mo directors to Treasury

Govt deposit arrangement made 6/23/19

\$90,000 in one year was withdrawn in specie by
New Orleans Steamboats.

Circulation

6/1/19	41,275.50	4/2/21	96,229.50
7/2/19	62,993.25	6/5/21	71,484.25
8/3/19	57,799.50	6/20/21	65,056.50
9/3/19	61,514.00	8/14/21	84,301.00
10/1/19	74,142.50	Notice that Bank of Mo closed Aug 14, 1821	
11/2/19	70,736.75		
12/3/19	77,341.25	It had 1045.00 in St Leger's Paper in its assets	
1/4/20	118,185.25		
6/2/20	153,899.50		
8/2/20	136,371.50		
9/1/20	109,341.50		
10/3/20	141,394.00		
11/3/20	135,779.25		
12/1/20	126,671.25		
3/2/21	109,993.75		

Am State Papers Finance Vol 4 p 668

Letter to President ^{St. Gen} Branch of Bank of Missouri
dated 7/7/20 in answer to one of 10/21/19

States that Bank of Mo may leave on deposit
in St. Gen branch money deposited ^{in branch bank} by receivers
of the public money. The money is to be
subject to withdrawal by Bank of Mo and kept as
a credit of US Treas on books of Bank of Mo.

signed by William H Crawford

p 718 Vol 3

Report of 2/15/22 by Wm H Crawford to the House
of Reps shows

\$150,000 - Bank of Mo permitted to draw joint deposits
of that amount

Shows \$152,342 due and unpaid

Shows Bank of Mo paid ^{Treasury} in notes of other banks
which were current when deposited by U.S collectors
and became uncurrent. They had contract to pay
in specie. The Treasury took the uncurrent notes

as follows: State Bank of North Carolina \$42,000

Bank of Nashville 29,844

Farmers & Mechanics Bk of Cincinnati 3,846

Bank of Muskingum 291

Farmers Mech & Mfg Bank of Chillicothe 350

from Bank of Edwardsville notes of Bank of Kentucky
were received.

Bank of State of Mo

Circulation in 1836 \$2,100,000

many counterfeits of Bank of State of
Mo circulated in California

Merchants absorbed Leclaire National
Bank to become Merchants Leclaire
National Bank

In 1878 there were 62 Nat Banks in Mo
6 in St Louis

In 1881 only 22 Nat Banks

#10 Bk of Mo A plate and

B plate have "beaver" written
no line below beaver on B

A plate has it engraved also

B plate very rare in either form.

#Bk of Mo #20 B plate +
move to collection A plate
~~in dups~~

\$5 Can't find any A plate
B plate has beaver written
 & printed

and C plate written beaver

D plate printed beaver

EPN collection - dups

Second copy

College Thesis
on Banks in Missouri 1847-1941
was written in 1942 by
Frederick Lewis Deming
Washington University Library

Horstman reports nothing
much new in it, Takes
lots from Cable, Thesis

Bakers Shoe Store #2567
Commack Shopping Plaza
Commack, L. I., N. Y.

Space: 40' x 110' plus basement
Term: 5/1/63 - 4/30/78 plus one
five year option to be exer-
cised prior to 4/30/76
Rent: \$1,200 per mo. (\$14,400 per yr.)
plus 5% up to \$400,000 and 6%
thereafter plus 5 3/4% of increased
real estate tax (not to exceed \$500).

<u>Year</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Rent</u>	<u>Profit</u>
1970	\$144,926	\$15,548	\$ (6,210)
1971	143,272	15,552	(4,079)
1972	141,170	15,513	646
1973	125,582	15,553	(3,274)
1974	139,368	16,163	232
1975	150,404*		

*This is an increase of \$10,829 or 7.7%.

1/22/76

J S Thomson
Banker and Broker

Dealer

in Exchange, Coin
and

in Current Money

Glasgow
Missouri

Hatch & Co, N.Y.

Glasgow

State of

January

Fruit
Grain
etc

Missouri

10
st
1, 1863

Good for

TEN CENTS

in Current funds

No 64 J S Thomson

Seize

Museum at
Capital in Jefferson City,

1977

Chase Manhattan

#0514

#5 Bank of US & Louis
June 1879 #906 Vg
print, etc.

#01597

Mo	Denom	Issuer	Bills
#1			#2878
#2		City of Jefferson	2998
#2		Western	585
5		Mechanics	3259
10		Ch of State 1 st	24
10		Farmer	588
20		(1818-1862)	304
#50			?

no way?
check
whether which
from records

01799

American
Iron Mt. Co #688 Vg
2nd 1868

01837

Sheet of 9 notes 1¢ 4¢, 6¢, 9¢
12/1814 N.Y.C. 1/2 1 1/2 and
exp three backs

I. B. B.

ST. LOUIS, MO

counterstamped on an 1803 Spanish American 2 real

Isaac B. ~~Burbayge~~ Burbayage was listed in the St Louis City Directories from 1842 through 1859, and in 1860 his successor was, ^{recorded as} Juste E. H. Fontaine. His business is described as general agent, intelligencer, intelligence office, ^{or} general intelligence agency. Under business lists it is under Intelligence Offices or General Agents. An intelligencer is a "secret agent" or "private eye".

Year	Business Address	Residence
1842	1 Laurel	—
1845	21 n. Third	—
1847	17 n. Third	205 S. 5th
1848	17 n. Third	29 1/2 Market
1852	n.w. corner Locust & Second	74 n. Second betw. Olive & Pine
1855	32 Vine b. 1st & 2nd	4 n. 8th
1857	14 Vine	98 Olive
1859	14 Vine	—

The name is sometimes misspelled ~~Burbayge~~ Burbayage, or Burbayge, or Burbayge in the directories. There are no records of his at the Missouri Historical Society.

Eric Newman. July, 1978

November, 1977

TO PARTICIPANTS UNDER THE
EDISON BROTHERS STORES STOCK BONUS PLAN

In February, 1978, many of you will again be entitled to a distribution of Edison Brothers Stores shares under the company's Stock Bonus Plan. Since Stock Bonus benefits constitute earned income to you, we are obligated to withhold social security and state and federal income taxes out of the value of the distribution. In the first distribution, the full number of shares was delivered to those entitled to a distribution and we deducted the amount of withholding taxes from subsequent payroll checks. In many cases this deduction was inconvenient to Stock Bonus participants.

For future distribution of shares we therefore are asking you whether you prefer to apply the value of a sufficient number of shares to cover the withholding taxes on the distribution. If you wish, we would then issue to you the number of shares (adjusted for the 3 for 1 stock split) equal to the value of the balance of your Stock Bonus. In that way, there would be no other deduction by us for withholding taxes on account of the distribution and you would continue to determine your own total income tax liability. Only full shares would be distributed and any fractional share value you might be entitled to will be applied as a money credit to your payroll account or paid by check to you.

If, however, you still wish the full number of shares to which you are entitled, then the company may again decide to deduct the amount to be withheld out of your subsequent payroll checks or in some other manner.

Attached hereto is a form for you to sign if you prefer the withholding taxes taken out of the value of your next Stock Bonus Distribution. This form should be returned at least 30 days prior to the effective date of such distribution to be given consideration. If you sign the form it will also apply to all future Stock Bonus distributions, but you may change your position by letter to us at least 30 days prior to any such effective date. Please send in one signed copy of your preference form if you wish and keep the other copy in your records.

EDISON BROTHERS STORES, INC.
STOCK BONUS PLAN COMMITTEE

By Eric P. Newman
Eric P. Newman

Only I. B. B in 1852 directory

Burbayage, Isaac B

general agency and intelligencer
off. nw corner Locust & Second
res 74 n Second betw Olive & Pine.

1855 directory

BURBBAYGE, ISAAC B. general agent
32 Vine, b. 1st & 2nd 2. 4 n 8th.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, I. B. Burbayage
32 Vine b. Main & 2nd

Under BUSINESS: GENERAL AGENTS

1848 Burbayage, I. B. ~~Intelligence~~ intelligence office 17 n. third
res 29 1/2 Market

1847 Burbayage, Isaac B, gen int office, dw 105 5th
office 17 n 3rd.

1845 Burbayage I. B. general agent 21 n third

An intelligence (1) secret agent or spy
(2) reporter or bringer of news

1857 Burbayage, Isaac B. general intelligence agency
14 Vine res 98 Olive

1859 Burbayage, Isaac B intelligence office 14 Vine
listed also under Intelligence Offices

1860 not listed but

under Intelligent Offices

Burbage, I. B. (Juste E. H. Fontaine, successor)
= 14 Vine

1864 not listed

1840-41 not listed

1842

Burbage, Isaac B. general agency
office 1 Laurel

A MISSOURI COUNTY WARRANT.

BY WALDO C. MOORE.



To those who are interested in the study and collecting of the paper-money issues which in times past have served the various purposes for which they were issued, this article is of special interest. Perhaps some may say, "Show us, we are from Missouri."

Fancy during the early seventies a visit to the northern foot-hills of the Ozark Mountains—at least to that section of the State of Missouri known to-day as the county of St. Clair. In the States that was a time of numerous scrip issues, many specimens of which may be seen in the present-day cabinets of the curious.

The author of "The Shepherd of the Hills" tells us that "Preachin' Bill," who runs the ferry, says, "When God looked upon the work of his hands an' called hit good, he war sure a lookin' at this here Ozark country. * * * * 'Taint no wonder 't all, God rested when he made these here hills; * * * fer he done his beatenest."

St. Clair County a decade later than the nineteenth mid-century mark furnished the numismatic issue about which this paper treats. It was a certificate or warrant of the denomination of one dollar, payable to the bearer and was issued from Osceola, the county seat, during the money disturbances of the above mentioned period.

Osceola is a beautiful little city on the bank of the ever winding Osage River. Less than one hundred miles to the north of this city lies the old Oregon Trail, once famous as the overland route to the California gold fields.

The above illustrated bond or note is dated Dec. 1st, 1873, and signed by James H. Lenney, Clerk, and Asahel Heath, President. Its marginal measurement is seven inches in length and three in width. It is lithographed in green and black, the border being in green. From a glance at the several devices on the obverse, one would surmise that St. Clair County in the past was, and to-day is, an agricultural community. The reverse of the bill is ornamented with an artistic design in green, across which are the words "RECEIVABLE FOR COUNTY TAXES" in large white letters.

In 1870 St. Clair County was very short of funds, as was the condition at that period with many of the counties within the various States of the

Union. More funds were needed to care for the county government at that time than could possibly be obtained by way of directly taxing the countrymen. Therefore the county, through the county court, conceived the idea of issuing notes or scrip in denominations of one dollar, which should be received by its citizens for all demands whatsoever of the community or county. Even the payment of taxes was provisioned for in this manner. In fact, the county by making such previous preparation agreed to make good any future contingency.

The county issued quite a sum of this class of I. O. U., which it is learned relieved the situation until the funds of the county warranted their retirement, which was done within a few years after their issue.

It is very doubtful if any of this county scrip could be secured, as perhaps but few specimens are in existence. In fact the specimen herewith illustrated is the only one known to the writer, and considerable correspondence was necessary before this one came to light. By the courtesy of one of the elderly collectors of Osceola we are privileged to illustrate the certificate, which made St. Clair County, Missouri, famous in a numismatic way.

In 1852

Bank of the State of Missouri
had branches
at

Fayette
Jackson
Lexington
Palmyra
Springfield

home bank..
and St Louis

St Louis Republican ?

Bankers Magazine Vol. 1, p 238
Oct 1846

Discussion of small bills
under \$10⁰⁰
indictments etc.

Union Military Bonds authorized March 9, 1863.
Written dated in 1863. Ornamented green back

1 Man on right A B C ^{DEFG} Female with Eagle at left
3
5
10 Man on right three females ^{at} left C
20

Union Military Bonds ^{first} authorized Feb 20, 1865 and
~~and~~ reissued March 5, 1866. ~~First Feb 20, 1865~~ written dates in
1865 and 1866.

1 Man on right A+B Female with Eagle at left
3
5
10
20

~~Union Military Bonds authorized~~

1874

For services rendered
Black on Green

~~Civil War~~

For supplies furnished
Black on Pink Background. Green reverse

INTERCORPORATE SUBLEASE

PREMISES

SUBLEASE COMMENCES

The undersigned sublessor hereby subleases to the undersigned sublessee the above-mentioned premises on all of the covenants and conditions contained in a lease agreement from underlying lessors, a copy of which lease agreement including all of its amendments, is on file at the office of the sublessor, except that in lieu of the obligations under said lease agreement to pay minimum rent, percentage rent, realty brokerage commission, realty taxes, insurance premiums and charges for use and maintenance of any parking lot or other common facilities, sublessee shall pay to sublessor as rent nine and one-half per cent (9-1/2%) of net retail sales made from the demised premises. Rentals based upon sales made during each half of each calendar year shall be paid within 15 days thereafter. Monthly sales reports shall be furnished by sublessee on demand of sublessor in addition to obligations for reports under said lease agreement.

From time to time during the term sublessor agrees to pay for alterations, but not repairs, to the realty reasonably required for store modernization. Sublessor agrees to restore the realty in the event of casualty to the extent the underlying lessors are not obligated to do so.

The term hereof shall commence as above set forth and shall automatically be extended or terminated if sublessor extends the term of or terminates said lease agreement.

Both parties hereto agree to execute such further documents as may from time to time be necessary or proper to ratify or further formalize the intent of this sublease.

Executed as of the date inserted above.

By _____ President
SUBLESSOR

By _____ President
SUBLESSEE

Written Treas Warrant ~~Chas H~~
#50⁰⁰ ~~Treas~~ plain issue

~~Fayette County La~~ ~~George~~ are
Texas + not Ky + Tenn

Wayne Medina + Cuyahoga
Turnpike Ohio City

has 8¢ + 16¢

They have \$1⁰⁰ Loan Office
Certif Mo dated 10/1/21

signed by

J Simons
Treas

Will Rector
Audit

They have \$2 Western 7 Mo
10 " " "

signed

\$2 Mechanics signed
6/21/61

James E. Ford

History of Jefferson City

p. 264

Mayors of Jefferson City

- 1859 Jefferson **T.** Rogers
- 1861 H. Clay Fanning
- 1862 Dr. Bernard Bruns
- 1865 M. H. Flesher
- 1866 Sylvester W. Cox

- County Court
- 1858 Theodore Stanley
- 1862 Harrison Legg
- 1864 J. W. Legg

Treasurers

- 1858 Jacob ~~Legg~~ Harrison
- 1862 Chas. Wagner
- 1866 C. B. Maus

Clapp Fuller + Browne's
Bank Note Reporter and Off Detector
for Nov. 1861

Thomas Groom + Co
82 State St
Boston

Under List of Failed + Closed Banks
p 34

MISSOURI

American Iron Mountain checks
Bank of Boonville
Page and Bacon's Certificates

no sale
grand
grand

1972 ✓

Larry Marsh owns
the following Mo items
of special interest

5¢ C. Rivers, Barber 3rd + Pine St Louis
written date Dec 15, 1862

#1⁰⁰ Southern Bk of St L Bank
#25289. branch in St Louis

#2⁰⁰ Bk of St Louis #973 Kirtsville Branch
(second) 8 Plate

#5 Southern ctf #23321 St Charles branch
Plate B.

#1 Union Milan branch
#6143 Plate C

NA

1953 January 25th

Western Blk of the #10th C
Grand Seal 1-

50¢ No Loan Office
1st City of Jefferson
Main St

Blk of State of Mo 10th C
a plan 2nd E

Time Hts. Wagon Hill
4th E

De Vacca

p 39

St Louis Exchange & Land Office

Legislation in 1820 forbid
issuance of notes

Tenn. Laws of 4th I, p 173

15.2.10

Early History of Money & Banking in Missouri
Union of Mo Master Thesis

1906

As it on microfilm

Chase Manhattan Bank

#1 Jefferson City July 5, 1862

Beautiful #1 1821 Loan Office Scrip

#50 Farmers proof

#2 Western Bk of Mo signed

#10 " " " " signed

#2 Mechanics Bk of St L signed

Many 1907 Scrip checks

Merc Library

HN
M69

Report of Com to examine condition
of Bank of the State of Mo + branches (1854)
2 vols.

HN
R29

Report of joint committee on Bank of
State of Mo + branches ii/27/x6

Museum at Flat River

Bonne Terre, Mo
\$100

St Joseph lead Co

same text except
Bonne Terre

Dennis Forgue

Memo From -

RARCOA

Rare Coin Company
of America

- 5¢ Rivers 1862 vf. ✓
- \$5 Southern counterfeit. vf ✓
- #1 Farmers let v.g. ✓
- 2 Farmers let vf ✓
- #1 Bank of STL Kicksville f. ^{his} better
- #5 " " " " f. ✓
- 25¢ STL Post office (small size) ✓
- #2
Kansas City 1874 ✓
- #1 " " ✓
- #1 St Joseph #13423 f. ✓
- #1 Bank of STL 1817 corner 11 fine ✓
- 2 " " " " patched good ✓

History of Banks + Currency
in Mo

Missouri + Missourians (Shoemaker)
1943
Vol I. pp. 477 - 488

Booneville Scrip Illustrated
Bank of StL Bank of Mo Illustrated

Missouri Mother of the West
Williams + Shoemaker
1930

Vol I p 315

Banking in Mo —
Illustrations of banknotes

Private Banks p 334 et seq.

EDISON BROTHERS STORES INC.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 400 WASHINGTON AVE., ST. LOUIS 2, MO.



April, 1958

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SHOE RESOURCES OF

EDISON BROTHERS STORES, INC.

As a reminder to all manufacturers of shoes for Edison Brothers stores, Inc., we wish to call your specific attention to the manner in which defective shoes are to be disposed of.

The preservation of the good-will of our brand names and trade names makes it essential that all brand names and trade names be removed from defective shoes before they are disposed of and that no defective shoes will be sold in boxes containing our brand names or trade names. This is specifically provided for in our purchase order.

The defective shoes referred to are not only those which you reject at the factory, but also those returned by us to you.

As in the past please see that all our brand names and trade names are removed from the shoes and other shoe boxes substituted before any defective shoes are delivered to others.

Your continued cooperation and compliance with this procedure will be appreciated.

EDISON BROTHERS STORES, INC.

By Eric P. Newman
Eric P. Newman, Secretary